McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager TERMS:—2.00 Per Year

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L. A. BOYER DIED SUDDENLY SATURDAY

News of the sudden death of L. A. Boyer Saturday was a sad blow to the community for although he lived a few miles out of town on the Crosby road he was perhaps as well known here as any man in the town. Mr. Boyer seemed in his usual health at breakfast time and shortly afterward went to the barn with his son, Ralph, where they had some carpenter-work to do. Mr. Boyer was engaged in sawing a board when he cried out that he had a sudden pain in his head. He became unconscious almost immediately and was conveyed to the house and Dr. H. L. McCoy and Dr. John Clark were summoned, but Mr. Boyer was beyond earthly aid and passed away at 11:15 a. m., without regaining consciousness. His death was due to apoplexy.

Lawrence Alonzo Boyer, a son of the late John Boyer one of the oldest residents of the Potato creek valley, was born on the old homestead in Norwich township, March 9, 1866. He passed his life as a farmer in that section. In 1889 he married Miss Mary Russell of Eldred and six children were born to them, all of whom with their mother survive, namely: Frank and Alice of Erie; Howard, Ralph and Paul who live at home, and Miss Rena Boyer, book-keeper at the Tupper Lake Chemical Co., office in Smethport.

Lonnie Boyer, as his many friends knew him was a genial, companionable man, ever ready to work for the good of the community. In his home he was a loving husband and kind father and the bereaved ones have the sincere sympathy of the MINER in their bereavement. He will be greatly missed by neighbors and other friends and Keating township loses a good citizen in his death. He has held various offices in the township and was a member of the school board at the time of his death. He was also a member of the K. O. T. M.

Funeral services which were largely attended were held Tuesday morning at St. Elizabeth's church, the Rev. P. J. Donahue officiating. Burial was in St. Elizabeth's cemetery.

WHIPPLE ESTABLISHED A RECORD.

"I've been an alderman in this city for the past twenty-three years, and this is the first time that I ever had three assault and battery cases against one man in one evening," said Alderman E. F. Williams, addressing Clyde Whipple at a hearing of the latter before the magistrate Monday evening.

The first case was that of the Commonwealth against Clyde Whipple. The complainiant in the case was George Wilson.

The second was the Commonwealth vs. Clyde Whipple and the third was that of the Commonwealth vs. Clyde Whipple and John Doe, alias Lewis Bright.

Whipple was held for court on $300 bail in each of the three charges. Bright was held for court in the sum of $300 and the latter was released upon furnishing the required security. Whipple was committed to the county jail to await trial.

The entire proceedings was the outcome of a fistic encounter which took place at 7 o'clock Sunday evening at the home of a Clark street resident where Mrs. Whipple and her children are living with relatives, it being alleged that Whipple and his wife had not lived together for some time. Lewis Bright went with Whipple to the place where his wife was staying and took part in the fighting, according to neighbors.—Star-Record.

BICYCLE RIDERS FINED.

Mrs. Christina Anderson was run into by a boy on a bicycle on E. Main street Friday, knocked down and considerably bruised. With this accident as an incentive Constable Dickinson rounded up a quartet of youthful bicycle riders who insist on using the sidewalk for this puprose and brought them before Justice Gleason where they were fined $2. each and costs under a borough ordinance that had been out of action so long it had been nearly forgotten. Reckless riding on the sidewalk should be supressed, but a rigid enforcement of the ordinance works rather a hardship on many working men who use the sidewalks riding to and from work when some of the streets are muddy.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After his week all subscribers to the MINER who are three months or more in arrears on subscription will be dropped from the list. We have no alternative in this matter, as it is an order from the War Industries board that must be obeyed. The purpose of the order is to save print paper and whether that result will be realized is a matter for the War Industries board to figure out. We have endeavored to make our opinion of the matter clear to our subscribers and have certainly given them abundant notice of the order. Many subscribers have paid in advance and comparatively few are more than three months in arrears. Next week, however, every subscription more than three months in arrears will be stopped until settlement is made. We know these subscribers are "good," but we have to obey government orders.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF SOCIETY.

The September meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church was held in the basement Tuesday evening, September 17, with over forty members and guests in attendance. An excellent program was given on "Modern Currents in Korea" under the direction of Miss Mabel Day. The various numbers were given by Mrs. James Nellis, Mrs. Neal Gleason, Mrs. B. E. Balz, and Mrs. O. H. McCarthy and Miss Chloe Lyle.

Arrangements were made for the sending of the usual Christmas box to the Chinese school supported by the society. The committee in charge of the packing and shipping being Mrs. O. H. McCarthy Mrs. Earl Gallup, and Miss Eva Hoffman.

The president appointed as Program Committee for he year 1918-19, Mrs. Allen Hyatt, Miss Iva Holder, and Mrs. E. E. Drake.

Light refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. A. Malcolm, Mrs. A. H. Benns, Mrs. E. E. Drake, Mrs. J. Colegrove, Mrs. Claire White, and Miss Christel Comes and an enjoyable social hour ensued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

John Cashion, who drives a jitney around Norwich township, carried a pair of unruly passengers one day recently. The roads were bad and when Cashion had brought the men within a few hundred feet of their destination he told them he could go no further on account of the roads; that they would have to get out and walk, but he would make no charge for the trip. This the men refused to do and an altercation ensued which terminated in the two passengers slaping and choking the drived of the car. Cashion haled the men before Justice Gleason, Tuesday, where it transpired that Cashion had hit one of them with a crank, which started a fracas, although ordinarily used for startink a Ford. After a lengthy debate in the justice's office the defendants, John Panko and Frank Cuculo plastered the jitney driver's wounded feelings with a ten-spot, and paid the costs of the proceedings which amounted to $21.31.

MISS MAE CHOATE SEVERELY BURNED.

While preparing dinner at St. Luke's parish house Monday evening about 6 o'clock for the Guild at their first meeting for the season, Miss Mae Choate was severely burned by an explosion of gas. It seems that an open window was the cause of the gas in the oven of the range blowing out and when Miss Choate opened the oven door the gas ignited from the fire at the top of the stove and an explosion occurred. She was severely burned about the head, chest and arms, her hair being practically burned off. Dr. H. L. McCoy attended her and is of the opinion that although her nose and one arm are seriously burned, she will eventually entirely recover. Much sympathy is felt this estimable lady and all hope she may suffer no extended ill effects from this unfortunate accident

LIBERTY DAY OCTOBER 12.

Presiden Wilson has proclaimed October 12 as "Liberty Day." He requests that on that day the citizens of the United States celebrate the anniversary of this country's discovery in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan

A very interesting article regarding pig-raising by boys and girls of the county which was furnished by the Farm Bureau is crowded out this week, but will appear next week.

SHOCKING DEATH OF LEROY HICKS LAST FRIDAY

LeRoy N. Hicks, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania local freight train that runs between Olean and Clermont, met a terrible death at East Smethport, Friday at 11:50 a. m. As the train was approaching the station from the east Hicks, who was riding on the locomotive, jumped to the platform which was slippery from rain and slid along so that he was apparently struck on the head by a car, which so dazed him that he fell and his coat being caught by a brakeshoe dragged him under the cars and almost the whole train passed over him. The horrified train crew came running back and found his mangled remains. His head and entire left side of his body had been terribly mutilated. Undertaker H. H. Sasse was notified and took charge of the remains. Coroner Heffner of Bradford was notified and viewed the remains Saturday morning at the inquest at which time a verdict of accidental death was returned.

LeRoy Hicks formerly lived at Norwich where he was well liked by all who knew him. Some months ago he moved his family to Olean where they now reside, a wife and three small children surviving the loss of husband and father. The funeral was held Sunday at the Methodist church, the Rev Arthur Gregson officiating and was atended by many sorrowing relatives and friends. Burial was in Rose Hill cemetery.

McKEAN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETING.

To be Held at Lafayette, Wednesday October 2.

Open Session, 11:00 a. m.
Reports of Subordinate Granges.
Miscellaneous Business.
Dinner 12:00
Program at 1:30 open to public.
Opening Song—Old Glory.
Opening Remarks—Master of La-Fayette Grange.
Response—G. L. Carlson.
Question Box.
Song—There's a long, long Trail.
Address—C. F. Preston, State College.
Instrumental Music.
Discussion—"Are the Home Economic Demonstrations helping the people and some benefits derived from them. "Opened by Mrs. R. J. Gates."
Story—Miss Winifred Simpson.
Recitation—Lecturer.
All questions answered and discussed.
Closing Song.

ANNA McCAREY, Lecturer.

A FAIR SAMPLE.

Here is a fair sample of Democratic campaign methods contained in a pamphlet sent out by the Democratic National Committee. Speaking of the election of a Republican Congress in November it says: "It would be a source of comfort and elation to the Kaiser and his cohorts." The Republican National Committee is at present devoting all its energies to making the Fourth Liberty Loan a success while the Democrats are using the tactics of which the above is a fair sample. Chairman Will H. Hays: "They make this kind of a campaign in the face of our every effort to keep the war out of partisan politics and politics out of the war. It is the same kind of propaganda as the Democratic leaders used in the Wisconsin campaign at Camp Grant, and as they used in Maine the other day when the candidate for Senator said "Beat the Huns and the Governor."

SEALS WITH MEMBERSHIP.

In accordance with the nation-wide appeal the Red Cross Christmas seal for tuberculosis work will not be sold this year, but with each membership to the Red Cross will be given an envelope containing 10 seals along with literature on tuberculosis. The Red Cross will appropriate the amount to tuberculosis societies to carry on that branch of the work.

The expense of the Christmas seals this year will be borne by the Red Cross. The war council's apportionment for tuberculosis work amounts to $2,500,000 and this sum will be distributed among tuberculosis organizations. Bradford is on the list for a portion of this amount.—Star-Record.

FOR SALE.

Late model five passenger Overland A1 condition. Inquire C. W. Rice, 609 W. King St. adv39w1**

GALLUP-GRIFFIN.

Miss Audene S. Gallup, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Gallup of Betula, Pa., became the bride of Edgar A. Griffin of Smethport at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, September 25, 1918 at St. Elizabeth's church The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. J. Donohue and was witnessed by many friends and relatives of the bridal pair. The arrangements for the nuptial event were both simple and beautiful.

As Elmer Quirk at the organ played the wedding party entered the church. The bride was attended by Miss Marie O'Brien, while Robert McCarthy, a cousin of the groom, officiated as best man.

Miss Gallup was richly attired in a blue traveling suit and blue hat, trimmed with green. She wore a corsage bouquet of white roses.

Miss O'Brien was in blue. She wore a becoming gown and hat and a corsage bouquet of pink roses.

The happy couple left the church to the strains of a wedding march.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin left on the Pennsylvania 9:18 train for Buffalo and other cities. Upon their return to Smethport they will reside with the grooms parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffin.

The bride who has been employed in Masser Brothers' store for several years, is a most attractive young woman, possessing many charming qualities. She is popular both in Smethport and her home town and her popularity has been readily attested by the pre-nuptial events given in her honor. She was the recipient of numerous gifts.

Mr. Griffin is a young man of excellent qualities and their friends will wish them joy in their wedded life.

LETTER FROM ADDA G BURCH.

Smethport Miner:—Out here in California we are having some weather which might be designated as hot but a fine rain came on Friday to revive our drooping spirits — consequently vegetation is looking up.

Registration Day was one of the busiest of the week—I was on the Board and 20 Japanese registered one after the other. Last time the Mexicans predomonated some of them being unable to speak English I acted as interpreter but this time almost every Jap could make himself understood in English.

I was also clerk on the election board and am appointed chairman for Red Cross work in the precinct and was re-elected president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—There together the press work and secretarial work I do for the W. C. T. U. keeps me from getting rusty. The Miner reaches me each week and I am always interested in its columns. I was so pleased to receive a letter from a former Smethport girl—now a California W. C. T. U. worker as a result of the letter I wrote perhaps this letter will quicken memories of Auld Lang Syne" and somebody else will write.

Sincerely,
Adda G. Burch.
3522 Perilla Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

A FEW PEACH STONES MAY SAVE SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Please leave yours at Red Cross Headquarters and help make gas masks. Peach stones, Prune Pits, Plum Pits, Apricot Pits, Olive Pits, Hickory Nut Shells, Cherry Pits, Date Seeds, Brazil Nut Shells, Walnut Shells, Butternut Shells,. We need these now. Before depositing they should be thoroughly dried in an oven or in the sun. Remember the list, under no circumstances deposit any other pits or shells. These are being collected for the army at the request of the United States Food Administration.

Kindly save each and every one in the above list and forward them or hand them in at Red Cross Headquarters or your nearest Branch or Auxiliary.

T. F. Hungiville,
Federal Food Administrator for McKean County.

LIBERTY LOAN MEETING.

A meeting will be held Friday evening in the Hose House Parlors at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of performing an organization for the 4th Liberty Loan Campaign which will open Saturday September 28th. You are request to be present, and asked to use your influence in making the meeting a success.

M. S. GEARY,
District Chairman.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE OCTOBER 14-17

The McKean County Teachers' Institute will convene at the court house in Smethport, October 14, 1918, and continue for four days.

Exceptionally able instructors have been engaged and there is no doubt that this year's session will be of great interest from an instructive standpoint. The evening entertainments will include: Margaret Stahl, reader, Monday, October 14; Berkley Sextet, Tuesday, Oct. 15; President James Burns, "of the mountains," Wednesday, October 16, and the Welch Glee Club, Thursday, October 17. These attractions are of standard variety to judge by advance notices and will be given further publicity in issues of the next few weeks. About three hundred teachers are expected to be present this year and Smethport will as usual endeavor to warmly welcome them.

LETTER FROM EARL P. HAFNER.

Somewhere in France.

Friend Matt:

You will probably think it funny to get a letter from me, but I just feel in the mood to-day and as I have the afternoon off, thought I would write to you.

As you see here we are but do not know how long we will be here as we keep on the move pretty much all the time. We came by the way England and on the way through sawsome very beautiful scenery. The houses of even the poorest people are built of brick, in fact most everything is of brick. The railroad crossings are built of brick and are never on the grade, but are either overhead or underneath. The land is all fenced off by hedges which make it very pretty and you can see the old castles or something similar which make it very beautiful, everything corresponds, though very much old fashioned and out of date and come to sum it all up I have seen just as beautiful scenery in the United States. Here in France it is different; the houses are built of stone and cement with stone walls running around them. The village streets are very narrow, there being practically no sidewalks. The people use the street for sidewalks and they ride in two wheeled carts generally drawn by a little jackass about as big as a peanut and believe me they pull some pretty large loads some times. Last Sunday some of us fellows went to a little town about three miles from here and we caught a ride on a beer wagon, there were four men on the wagon besides the empty beer cases and I'll bet the jackasses that hauled that load didn't weigh much more than I do, or at least didn't look to.

The boys just came back from a hike and all pretty tired but they will forget it by to-morrow as they generally do.

We have not had any rain to speak of for the past two weeks, and the sunsets are very beautiful.

I don't know whether you would know me or not if you met me on the street, as I am tanned up pretty good and have had my hair clipped as is the custom in the army, but believe me I am as hard as a rock and the stiffness is about all gone out of that bum arm of m...

I have not run onto but one fellow that I knew since I left home and that was Patrick Hennretty whom I met when we left the American side. He was with Co. B. of the same train, but they are not with us now, and I do not know where they went.

I passed right by a cousin of mine in one town that we came through but did not know until afterwards when one of the fellows in our company who knew him told me.

Well Matt, give my best to all that I know and tell them that I expect to be home some time.

It did not taken me very long to get across after I got started and am getting so that I can understand the people here pretty well and they are all very nice people.

So long. Hoping to hear from you some time I remain as ever your steadfast friend,

Prv. Earl P. Hafner,
Co. F., 304 Am. Tn. A. E. F.

FOR SALE.

Three teams, weight 2000 and 2500. Call or write, Ira L. Taylor, Smethport R. F. D. adv39w4***

LETTER FROM RALPH RICE.

Fort Omaha, Sept. 18, 1918

My Dear Mother—Just got out of drill and am going to write you a letter. We took a baloon into the fort this morning and I am good and tired and am not going to do any more to-day if I can get out of it. We were out on the range a week, "twenty miles from nowhere", and I had a good time. We were in the woods and could do about as we pleased. Now we are under restriction and will be until we leave this fort which will be in a day or two. I am so happy and hope you are the same but presume you are not. Don't worry about me. I have everything I need and am all right. I have turned in all my army things that I cannot carry in my pack. I took my nice big sweater that you sent me out on the range and am going to take it from here if I can crowd it into my pack. I got the package of eats and enjoyed them, but don't send anymore until you hear from me again as I don't know hardly from one minute to the next where I am going to be located. I sent a box home yesterday containing the things that I cannot take along. I have all the money that I need and am going to send you some to-morrow. I keep my money in the "Y" here. Have been invited out to dinner and for automobile rides several times here in Omaha. The girls here are certainly "good fellows" and like the soldiers. I have been out with girls who insisted on paying for everything. While I am anxious to get into real action I don't like to leave this place as we certainly are treated fine and are having a good time. I am glad I enlisted.

Wish I had a picture to send you as we have been equipped with new clothes — all new things. Will send you a list soon of what we have to take over with us. Would like to go home before I go across but the time is too short. Don't worry about me as I will be five or six miles behind the front most of the time with the baloon. I have been up 3200 feet in the baloon. Over there they go up about 5000 feet. They go high enough so the officers can see over the hills. I am not riding a motorcycle now but will when I get across. You know it always made me sick to ride on a train, well the first time I was up in a baloon it made me sick the same way, but now does not affect me and can stand it as well as anyone. About going up in a baloon—you can feel yourself rising for about 500 feet but after that you cannot feel that you are moving. With glasses which we have you can see the surrounding country, for hundreds of miles. I like it up there. The baloons are attached to a winch and are pulled down with that machine. Wish you could see one, they act like a fish in water, when they are in the air. Well, good night. Don't worry about me.

With love to all, your son,
Ralph.

Note—This young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rice of Smethport.

QUESTIONNAIRE BOARD OPENS SEPTEMBER 24th.

Bureau of Information in Office of Council of National Defense Opposite Post Office.

Bureau of Information of the Smethport Council of National Defense to provide assistance in filling out questionnaires has been established in cooperation with the legal advisory board.

The bureau will be open each evening except Sunday, from 7:30 to 9:30 until October 5th.

The bureau is located in the office of the Smethport Council of National Defense, directly opposite the post office.

Questionnaires should be carefully read by registrants before asking advice of the board and information required should be obtained.

Birthplace and residence of parents, date of naturalization and place if naturalized—Name of landlord, amount of earnings and contributions to dependants are among matters that should be determined in advance by registrant to facilitate work of advisors. Dependants named are required to make supporting affidavits for questionnaire and should accompany the registrant so that the affidavit may be made promptly. This is very important.

Registrant must not fail to have all information asked for in the questionnaire particularly that pertaining to their business before appearing before the board for advice as to properly recording this information.

WISHING WON'T DO!

You Must Buy Bonds to Get the War Really Ended.

By T. J. MULVEY.

Do you want us to win this war? Well, just saying so isn't going to do it. Mere wishing it isn't going to do it, either! You've got to act!

This isn't the old-time war we used to read about in histories—a professional sort of thing between professional soldiers—at least, it's not that kind of war on our side. It's the civilized world—the plain people of the decent nations of the world against an over-bearing, war-mad race drunk with the lust of conquest and of its own superiority. Germany thought—and wants to keep on thinking—that she was it! Well, she's not, because the decent nations of the world want to live their lives in their own way—the United States among the rest.

And there's only one way to make that clear to Germany—and to ourselves; and that way is to overwhelm Germany, and to do it at once.

Now, then, that's your affair, just as much as it's the affair of your Boys over in France and elsewhere. And it's a business you can't attend to in a half-hearted way. You've got to go at it as you go at the business of making a living—you've got to go at it tooth and nail. The amount of money you thought you'd put into bonds of this Fourth Liberty Loan isn't enough. You've got to treble the amount, even if you pay on the instalment plan—it's going to take that to win. And you want to win! All right, then, get busy in a way to win!

All the Bonds you can buy, and MORE!—or lose even the ability to earn and make money altogether!

Sign up this time for the Big Amount.

THE NEW BUTTONS

Rules Governing Their Distribution Should be Strictly Observed.

As a Liberty Loan button is a badge of honor, signifying not only that its owner has purchased at least one bond, but is proud of having thus underwritten Uncle Sam, it is important that this emblem shall not be cheapened by passing it out indiscriminately. Therefore, the following rules will govern the distribution of buttons in the city of Philadelphia:

The wearing of the button proves that the owner has made at least the first payment for his bonds.

He therefore receives it where he makes that payment and when he makes that payment.

Solicitors are not permitted to take cash. Any solicitor who asks you for cash and gives you a button is not authorized to do so, and should be reported at once to Liberty Loan Headquarters.

Therefore, there are only two places in Philadelphia where you can get a Liberty Bond Button.

First—At a bank (including trust company, etc.).

Second—At the industrial plant where you work, if the payment is deducted from your wages.

Get your button now. Wear it throughout the campaign.

YOU COUNT IN ONE WAY ONLY

Never, so much as now, has the individual counted for so little.

Individual rights, individual privileges, individual responsibilities have given way to the greater consideration, the welfare of the people as a whole.

For nations, not peoples or races, have taken in hand the destinies of the world. The individual has been pre-emptorily put aside.

Whether liberty shall live or perish from the earth is for determination in the aggregate. It is not for any one man to say.

The Kaiser soon is to realize this. But there is one way in which you can count.

One way in which you may still make yourself felt throughout this storm-tossed world.

You can make your little individual contribution to the cause of freedom, of world democracy, of permanent peace.

You can buy a Liberty Bond.

You may otherwise be subordinated, effaced, shunted into comparative oblivion and made to feel that you no longer count.

But here you can take your place—you can buy Liberty Bonds!

COME ON, BOYS, LET'S GET 'EM

When Maddened Huns the world defy,
And slimy Turks abet 'em,
The Yankee sounds his battle cry:
"Come on, boys, let's get 'em!"

Oh, come on, boys—behind the line,
That build the planes, the shipping;
That make the shells to start the hells
Where vandal feet are slipping!

And come, ye women, unafraid,
Of every rank and station—
Flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood—
Our star of inspiration!

Come on, ye people, press the grapes,
Rejoicing at the vintage;
And let us swell a mighty stream
Of coins of U. S. mintage!

The Huns have ravaged without bounds,
Your sons and mine have met 'em;
America her slogan sounds:
"Come on, boys, let's get 'em!"

—G. B. H.

Atlas.

In the mythology of ancient Greece one of the many divine beings who shared in the religious system was Atlas, a brother of Prometheus. He was one of the Titans who made war upon Zeus, who corresponded to Jupiter in Roman mythology. The Titans were defeated by Zeus, the supreme ruler, and for his share in the rebellion Atlas was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands. The myth seems to have arisen from the idea that lofty mountains supported the heavens. Atlas is represented as a giant bearing on his shoulders the universe, stooping beneath the load and holding it in its place on his shoulders by his hands. In modern representations it is the earth that he bears—a globe on which are traced the outlines of the continents.

Work That Counts.

It's an evidence of sanity when you begin to stir on your own account. It pays in self-respect and bank notes. The accumulations of your own production are the measure of your fitness. The taste for doing grows and the experience of doing leads to enterprise. Let folks call you a niggard if they want to. One of these days they will want to borrow from your bank account. The hours you spend in toil and the evenings you spend in self-improvement are piling up assets at compound rates that will surprise everybody when the test comes. Show yourself superior to the folks about you, and they will ask you about your ancestry. Then you can tell them of the blue blood and go up a few notches in the public esteem.

Beginning of "News."

Early newspapers modestly claimed that they published important happenings in all quarters of the earth, and to prove it printed on the first page of each issue a cross with letters N. E. S. and W. at its points, to indicate the four directions of the compass. A day came, however, when some busy editor, pressed for time, left out the diagram, and printed the letters in a straight line on his outside page, N. E. W. S. The next step made them into the single word "news." A very considerable number of North Americans spend their days and nights seeking news and preparing it for a critical public. Almost one-half the newspapers of the world are published in the United States and Canada.—New York Evening World.

Rotten Row.

Possibly the well-known fashionable promenade in Hyde park, London, derived its curious name, Rotten Row, from the soft material with which the road was covered. It has been suggested that it is a characteristic British corruption of Ranton Row, the Norman term for "roundabout way," that is, the way corpses were carried to avoid more public streets. There were such paths in those old days of plague and infection, and no doubt they were necessary. A commonly received explanation of the name is that of Camden—"Rottengh" way, that is, "muster" way, because soldiers were mustered there. There is still in use the word "rot," a file of six soldiers.

How to Get Him In.

It was the youngster's first experience at Sunday school and he sat eagerly watching the superintendent illustrate the lesson on the board. The superintendent drew the path to heaven—one straight line—and started the figure of a man on it. Gradually the man became larger and larger, and, finally, when he arrived at the gate of heaven, he could not get in. Whereupon the superintendent turned to his small audience and, in a tragic and sorrowful tone said: "You see, he is so puffed up with sin that he cannot enter." "Try him sideways, mister!" called out the youngster.—Everybody's Magazine.

Many Chinese Dragons.

Probably the best known to western nations of the Chinese symbols and the design most frequently seen is the dragon, which is claimed to have first been seen by one of the early emperors issuing from a creek in Honan. It was later adopted as the national standard. There are several kinds of dragons—of the heavens, of the mountains and of the sea. The imperial dragon was represented as having five claws, as also was that of the first and second class princes. The next two classes of the royal family might display a four-clawed dragon, while the common people must be content with three claws.

Of Course He Wouldn't Ask.

Dick had a habit of asking a neighbor for candy every time she came home from shopping. One day his mother, overhearing him, scolded him for being so impolite. So the next time the woman came home from shopping Dick run up to her and said: "If you want to see me, I will be in the back yard playing."

Saves Wear on Oilcloth.

When you put a new oilcloth on the kitchen table paste a square of heavy fabric on the inside, where it covers the corners of the table. This will materially add to the wearing qualities of the oilcloth.

Not Disinterested.

"Who was it said that a woman's best friend is her dressmaker?" "I don't know. Probably her dressmaker."—Boston Transcript.

Courtesy.

Did you ever think what kind of manner you are developing? Or how it pleases folks who meet you? Well, you'd better get busy and think about it. You have no idea what a difference it makes. We have in mind a man who has gained some measure of fame; he has standing in the world and in his business. But he owns a manner that we wouldn't keep in the woodshed. He is exceedingly cultured and apparently possessed of beautiful manners, but his manners hide a flashy superciliousness. He is in reality an extremely disagreeable and conceited person—and the fact has lost for the business he represents many thousands of dollars a year. Consequently it has lost many thousands for him. If his manner were actually courteous instead of counterfeit courteous, he would be nearly a great man.—From American Boy.

Sun Rises After We See It.

Has it ever occurred to you that we never see our sun either rise or set? asks Popular Science Monthly. When it seems to rise or when it seems to set it is below the horizon. These statements are absolutely true. Our eyes do not deceive us, but the atmosphere does. It possesses a quality of refracting or changing the direction of the sun's rays. These rays enter our earth's atmosphere, at sunrise or sunset, obliquely, and then, instead of proceeding in a straight line they are so bent out of their natural course that the sun's rays reach us before it begins to appear above the eastern horizon, and after it has wholly disappeared below the western horizon. In other words, our sun really rises after we have seen it rise and really sets before we have seen it set.

Passing Through Suez.

The Suez canal is worked and controlled by an elaborate array of signals. At Port Said, on the Mediterranean entrance, at Suez, on the Red sea, at Ismailia, about halfway between, are the chief offices and controls of the canal. At all these places you see a simple yet clever contrivance at work, which plays an important part in controlling the traffic of the canal. In a quiet room upstairs on a long, low table running the whole length of one wall is a narrow metal trough. On a shelf above are a number of model ships. The trough, of course, represents the canal, and it has marked on it all the stations and sidings. The big lakes in the canal are also shown.

A Bad Habit.

"It will never be noticed," is an expression we hear constantly. Unfortunately it becomes a habit with some people in an effort to cover a multitude of sins, and in the greater number of cases it is used in reference to something that might much better be otherwise. Conspicuousness is a characteristic well to avoid, but it would be much more to the point to be noticed because one's clothes are trig and have that just right look which is the result of careful care in detail. Assuredly one does not wish to appear in clothes or mentality as something that will never be noticed.—New York Herald.

Works as Brain Food.

Language is sometimes called the instrument of thought. But a very wise man says that really it is the nutrient of thought; the atmosphere in which thought lives; a medium as necessary to the activity of our mental powers as air is to the lungs. Coleridge said that every new term expressing a fact not previously defined was a new organ of thought for the mind that has learned it. To think new thoughts, then, new words are necessary. Like food for the body, they become food for the mind, and by the subtlest of all mental chemistry they become transmuted into ideas.

Cleaning Surfaces of Celluloid Articles.

Celluloid articles can rarely be restored to their original whiteness if they have been thoroughly discolored throughout, but if merely superficially discolored, wipe them with a woolen rag wet with absolute alcohol and ether mixed in equal proportions. This dissolves and removes a minut layer of the surface being cleansed and lays bare a new surface. To restore the polish, rub briskly with a woolen cloth and finish with silk or chamois. A bit of jeweler's rouge will facilitate matters.—Popular Science Monthly.

She Would Wait.

A little girl went over to her playmate's house to play. Since her playmate's grandmother was sick the children were asked to be quite still. But they soon forgot about that and became noisy, and of course the little visitor got ready to go home after they had been scolded for their noise. But, nevertheless, she took time to say this: "Well, Jane, when your grandmother dies let me know and I'll come over and play with you."

For Awhile.

"I see your boy has gone to work." "Yes." "How's he getting along?" "Oh, fine! Anything in the way of novelty appeals to him."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Others Also Have Wondered.

"When I sees a man playin' de glockelo," said Uncle Eben, "I can't help wonderin' why he doesn't pick on sumpin' nearer his own size."

Are You a Tree or Bush?

In an article in American Magazine a writer says: "The all-around man is, I suppose, the highest type of human product, because he is able to meet all kinds of people on terms of mutual interest and understanding. But—well, I guess it is the difference between a tree and a bush. A bush starts to put out branches from the ground up. It is a pleasant object, a nice bush is.—But it never gets very far. A tree has one central trunk, which stands like a pillar of steel against all the buffets of storm and stress. And it goes on, up and up; climbing, ever climbing higher. The branches are fine enough. But they are not the tree! The thing that stands and gets somewhere; and holds the whole growth together, is the central trunk. That, to my mind, is Purpose."

Making Room for Cripples.

There is no economy in using a whole man for work that a part of a man can do as well. If we can train the public or persuade the injured man that it is hardly respectable to do work that can be done by a cripple, in a short time the well man would feel much as the small man feels about something that girls can do; e. g., he respects the work itself, but, taking pride in the fact that he is a boy, he cannot be induced to do it himself. There are plenty of occupations for the crippled, for the blind, even for the insane, which, being done by them, will release a stronger worker for some other line of production without interfering with the amount of production.—George Edward Barton in Re-Education.

His Disappointment.

"Old Riley Rezzidew is a good deal cut up over the fire last night," related Burt Blurt of Petunia. "You see, he has been declaring for years that the planing mill was a regular fire trap. Every time the fire bell rang he would hop out of bed, howling that the planing mill was a goner this time. Just as he had always told 'em it would be. And when it proved to be something else he'd console himself with the thought that he would hit it right on the next occasion. Then last night, while he slept so soundly that he didn't hear the bell at all, the planing mill actually did burn, at the only time that he hadn't told 'em so."—Kansas City Star.

Pigeon Voyager Unique.

The "pigeon voyager" is a model of patriotism, for it knows but one home. So it must be "settled" in the locality where it is to be used. Consequently only the men to handle them can be trained in the United States; the birds, all of racing homer stock, sent from here are useful only for breeding. When ten weeks old, the "squeakers," as the young birds are called, are able to fly, and their training begins. They are taken from the lofts and left alone to get the first "mental photograph" of their surroundings. If frightened at this time they may become useless. Afterward come daily flights, beginning with one mile and gradually increased.

How Vessels Sink.

Nearly every class or design of vessel is said to sink in a particular way. For instance, the old-type of single-bottom steamer, with few or no bulkheads, almost invariably founders on more or less of an even keel, which means that they sink level. The case of a modern vessel, which is built with numerous subdivisions, founders with her bow or stern high out of water; or with a heavy list to one side. The bulkheads prevent the water which enters the vessel from finding the level, consequently when one particular portion of the ship is full of water, while the remainder is practically water-tight, that part which is water-laden sinks first.

The Door of Tears.

The main entrance to Bellevue hospital at New York is called the "Door of Tears." Millions and millions of tears are said to have been shed here. It is through these doors that friends and relatives of patients call to ask for them. It is here that visitors to the hospital are given directions for reaching certain parts of the maze of buildings that form the hospital. It is here that the good tidings or bad of the condition of the patients within are obtained. It is here that one smiles or drops a tear. Thousands of persons who have knocked at the door with high hopes have gone away weeping.

Searchlights on the Sea.

Ranges of electrical searchlights vary, from between 1,000 to 2,000 yards in foggy weather to 10,000 yards or more when the air is very clear. The average range is approximately 5,000 yards, but there are cases on record where ships have been spotted at a distance of nine miles. These figures are based on a 60-inch mirror and a 20,000-watt arc and are accurate.—Popular Science Monthly.

What Did He Mean?

The Artist (showing his latest canvas)—"If you will come here you will get a better light on the picture. This studio is not nearly large enough." The Critic—"Yes, I know. One can't get far enough away from your pictures."

The Real Test.

"Are you going to change your new hat, Gladys?" "Yes, mamma. Every girl I know is letting her neck to tell her how old she is."

Another Sugar Saver.

"Several years ago we received a small sample package of sugar-beet seed," writes a subscriber in the Woman's Home Companion. "We have a little extra space in our garden, so we planted it. About harvest time I visited a sugar-beet factory and what I saw gave me the following idea, which proved so successful in saving sugar that we have always raised a few sugar beets. Wash and scrub every particle of dirt from the beets, cut in small pieces and fill dishpan or very large kettle. Cover with cold water and boil until beets are very soft. Strain into another pan and cook syrup down until the desired consistency is obtained, being careful to skim all impurities from the syrup as it boils. Add a few drops of mapleine to give color and flavor of maple sugar. Cool and bottle. This last fall we made several gallons of syrup at practically no cost."

Linoleum Substitute.

To make a carpet resemble linoleum, first spread over the reverse side ordinary hot water starch, made rather thin and quite free from lumps. This prevents the paint from soaking into the fibers of the carpet. When the layer of starch is quite dry, any color of paint can be used. It is best to nail the carpets down before commencing operations, as it is easier to handle when firm and gives a smoother result. If a light color is desired more than one coat of paint may be required. Just the usual common paint made up by the painter and sold by the pound does very well. When the carpet is thoroughly dry and has been in use for some time it can be washed in the same way as linoleum. A fresh coat of paint can be added when necessary, perhaps once a year or so.

Soldier's Religion.

The soldier regards God as the intelligence that marshals the moral forces of all time, but as an intelligence, like his general's, to be trusted rather than understood; and he regards a blind and unquestioned obedience to this direction as the individual's only possible contribution to the ultimate victory. His religion is therefore, first absolute trust, and then, absolute submission. The immediacy of the fighter's need makes it easier for him to attain these two conditions than for us, whose incorporation of creed in conduct is not so insistent a constraint; but the religion at the front and at home has the same frankly intuitive character.—Winifred Kirkland in Atlantic.

Siberia's Frozen Well.

Scientists have for years been perplexed over the wonderful frozen well at Yakutsk, Siberia. As long ago as 1822 it was announced that the ground was frozen to an abnormal depth at the place referred to. In the summer of 1825 a Russian merchant set a gang of men to the task of ascertaining the depth of the frozen stratum. They gave up the job after digging 30 feet in solidly frozen ground. The Russian Academy of Science took the matter in hand and between 1828 and 1844 dug to a depth of 382 feet and then abandoned the shaft because the earth was still frozen as hard as a rock.

Historic Signals.

Our books on naval history which give, in terms of flags, Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, will have to be brought up to date to include, in Morse dots and dashes, the immortal "St. George for England" of Zeebrugge. Our Japanese allies will be the first to note the fine watchword, for Togo, an intense admirer of Nelson, employed a variant of the Trafalgar signal in the great sea battle with Russia. Said he in his report: "I run up this signal for all the ships in sight—The fate of the empire depends upon this event; every man is expected to do his utmost."

Quebec, "Cradle of New France."

What a wealth of romance and legend surrounds the ancient city of Quebec. To wander among its narrow streets, to visit its historic houses, to make a pilgrimage to its venerable shrines and landmarks transports one for the moment back to the days of the grand seigneurs of New France. Here were laid the scenes of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty," and of Kirby's "Le Chien d'Or." Here Wolfe and Montcalm fought their memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham.

Etiquette of the Flag.

"The etiquette of the flag," says V. B., "is still unknown to many persons. One Detroit society recently washed its flag, and the result was a cross between a crushed strawberry and the blue of a bedraggled Monday morning. It would seem that by this time everybody should know that the flag is never to be washed, but that when it has outlived its usefulness it should be burned. Some folks, as the poet said, never learn."—Detroit Free Press.

At Last.

"Dey say soap is goin' to be more expensive," said Meandering Mike. "I hope it is," replied Plodding Pete. "I've waited years for some half-way excuse for not usin' it."

A Puzzle.

"Pop, they sell water in stocks, don't they?" "Yes, my son." "Then how can money get right?"

Officeholders' Salaries.

The salaries of the principal officers of the United States government are as follows: The president, $75,000 a year; vice president, $12,000; members of the cabinet, $12,000; representatives in congress, $7,500; speaker of the house, $12,000; United States senators, $7,500; chief justice of Supreme court, $15,000; each associate justice, $14,500. In the diplomatic service 12 ambassadors are each paid $17,500 a year; five ministers are each paid $12,000, and 23 ministers are each paid $10,000. An authority says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that certain posts, especially in the diplomatic service, entail expenses so much in excess of the salary paid that they can be accepted only by men of wealth. A recent secretary of state who did not maintain an elaborate establishment, said that his four years in office cost him $40,000 in excess of the salary which he received."

Never Mind About Daddy.

It's poor policy to be always bragging about what your daddy did. The contrast is not to your credit. It's ten thousand times more convenient to have your own bank account than to lean on his. As long as he honors the appeals of your indolence the teller will pay, but every check cashed on father's account is charged against your lack of one. Should anything happen to him his name would never put you on the credit list. Neither coat of arms nor the glory of your grandfather count much in a democratic age where the son of a washerwoman can become governor of a great state and the son of a mud-floor hut become resident of the White House. In this great land of equal chance we know the aristocracy of achievement, but we're from Missouri on the other kind.

Good Manners Tested.

Bad manners often jar severely on people who are well mannered. A boor is not likely to suffer much from the boorishness of others. A sensitive, well-bred person to whom good manners are second nature is so keenly conscious of lapses in others that he is liable to suffer from it. And then, when almost intolerable "breaks" are noted, comes the temptation to show or speak one's impatience. But the next time one may be thus tempted it will be well to recall the old incident "told of a sage, that one day, after the fashion of the schools, he was questioned. 'Master, what is the test of good manners?' Wherefore he answered, 'It is being able to put up pleasantly with bad ones.'"—Sunday School Times.

To Adorn Fabrics.

Gold and colored powders can be applied by pad and stencil process on thin fabrics so as to make attractive designs in the following way: Silk or cotton powder is sprinkled on a table, and on it is laid the tissue, held in a frame or otherwise. A zinc stencil is laid on, then a mordant or other adhesive substance is applied, this being a paste made of rye flour, gelatin, glycerin and other substances. The stencil is raised, then the fabric is lifted off the bed of powder. Gold powder, etc., is then sifted upon the surface, and it adheres to the stencil design, producing very attractive effects, flowers or embroidery motifs; gold spangles, even of rather large size, can also be applied.

That Longing.

Louise and Virginia, sisters and our nieces, were spending the summer with us and were very happy. Louise, the elder, was born on May 24 and is quite proud of her advent on the anniversary of Queen Victoria. We gave her a birthday party and the little folks were having the time of their lives with plays, ice cream and cake, and all the goodies and joy that go with a real party, when Virginia left the bunch and running into another room in a distressed voice said to her aunt: "Oh, dear, my birthday don't come till September, and I do need it so bad."

Uses of Perversity.

Abstractly, I disapprove of fishing; hunting I think barbarous; "he who wantonly treads on a worm is no friend of mine;" and yet I fish. I do not merely carry rod and creel; I use them. I suppose it is like smoking; that seems to me a feeble-minded habit, and yet I smoke. Working, too, seems sometimes as foolish, and yet I work. Some pessimists have convinced themselves that living is a waste of time; and yet, so far as I have observed, they continue to live. Sweet are the uses of perversity.

Learned Something.

Farmer (after the patriot has milked his first cow)—"Well, friend, you've learned something you never knew before, hey?" City Chap—"Verily, brother! I've just learned that the person who says a cow gives milk is a liar!"—Buffalo Express.

Enterprise.

"We're in the hands of a profiteer," exclaimed one ghost. "What has happened?" inquired the other. "A man has bought this haunted house and is going to charge five dollars a ticket to see us."

Just Her Luck.

"There's a good woman, don't worry about your husband's going to the war. He'll come back again, just as he went." "Sure he will. That's just what I'm worrying about."

Make Your Coal Last Longer

Fix the fire earlier in the evening, light your Perfection Oil Heater and keep cozy-comfortable no matter how cold it is outside. You are sitting in only one room so why keep the whole house hot?

You can always take your Perfection wherever you want to be, any time of day or night. It gives a steady, radiant heat and it is *safe*. When you use

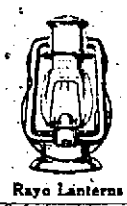
ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

you are always certain of getting satisfactory results. For it has qualities not found in ordinary kerosenes. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so refined and purified that it burns without smoke, smell or sputter. Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. It gives a clear, brilliant yet mellow light.

Go to your dealer *now* and select your Perfection Oil Heater. They are reasonably priced—$5.65 to $10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayo Lamps
The always reliable lightmakers. Handsome designs for every room. Give a clear, mellow light, ideal for all purposes. At your dealer's.



Rayo Lanterns
Safest and best. Give a piercing, far-reaching light on the darkest night. Durable construction. Oil founts never leak. At your dealer's.

Sold with the Rayolight

The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

OPENS SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

This loan will be about double the amount of any previous loan, and every one must subscribe for a larger amount than ever before...

This Bank will help you finance your purchase of bonds.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport Thursday Sept. 26, 1918.

—The Grange National Bank opens the fourth liberty loan campaign with a new advertisement to-day. Subscriptions to the loan start Saturday, September 28.

—Mrs. E. V. Barbour called at this office Tuesday and left a handful of luscious raspberries which she picked from her bushes that morning. She said the bushes were well covered with blossoms and green berries and only for the lateness of the season she would have a large second crop.

—One day recently Congressman Charles H. Rowland of this district, who lives in Phillipsburg, went to Camp Mead to see his two sons who are in the service, and say farewell to one who was leaving for France.

—It is with deep regret that the residents of Roulette and surrounding community learn of the loss of Dr. W. H. Squires and his estimable family from our midst. The Doctor has rented the residence and office of the late Dr. J. B. Colcord at Port Allegany and will move next week to that place, where he will continue the practice of medicine.—Recorder.

—Charles Gigarge aged forty-four employed in a factory at Hazelhurst, was brought before Draft Board at Smethport on Monday, charged with attempted evasion of the Draft Law in that he failed to register on September twelfth. Gigarge was severely reprimanded by E. W. Jones, Chairman of the Draft Board, and permitted to register in lieu of going to jail. Evidence in this case was produced by Charles J. Croissant of Hazelhurst who brought the man to Smethport. Lieutenant Croissant is in charge of the platoon of Volunteer Home Defense Police of the Hazelhurst District.

—See B. T. Garlick's new advertisement to-day.

—The Fry Company has a change of advertisement to-day.

—The sermon subject at the M. E. church next Sabbath morning will be "The Extra Mile", in the evening: "A Bad Move."

—Employers using motor or horse-drawn vehicles in their business should note that all adjustments of labor and labor problems affecting chauffeurs, drivers, and workers related to any phase of highways transportation, will hereafter be made by the Highways Transport Committee, Council of National Defense Washington, D. C., R. C. Hargreeves, Secretary. A ruling of Director-General Densmore, U. S. Employment Service, to that effect is announced by David S. Ludlum, Director of Motors and Motor Trucks, Pennsylvania Council of National Defense. Adjustments will be based upon facts and information furnished by the State Highways Transport Committee.

—Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The statement continues: In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more likely to further the war by remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the Army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agriculture, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board but may, when invited, attend its meetings.

—At a recent meeting of the Smethport Allied Band, John Hull was elected president of the organization. Other officers are Ross K. Knapp, manager; James Chisholme, secretary-treasurer; Frank Purtle and John Hull, trustees, J. J. Johnston, director. Arrangements are now being made through the band, I. O. O. F. lodge and Red Cross for the Smethport Allied Band to take over certain instruments and uniforms by the payment of $60 to the local Red Cross chapter. These instruments and uniforms are to be the property of the borough, to be used by the present band organization and to be returned to the borough in case of disbandment. The following persons will be asked to act as trustees: Burgess Warley Gifford, Sanford L. Fry and John Hull. The donation of the property to the Red Cross by the lodge was a commendable act as it will secure for that organization a much larger cash sum than the lodge is allowed to donate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, McKean County, Pa., on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918

at one o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the City of Bradford, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of Chestnut Avenue said point being one hundred and twenty (120) feet southerly from the lands of the Tuna Manufacturing Company and on the south line of lot conveyed by the Tuna Manufacturing Company to Emma L. Anderson by deed dated July 31st, 1900; thence southerly along the line of Chestnut Avenue, thirty eight (38) feet; thence west at right angles with Chestnut Avenue seventy (70) feet, more or less to lands of M. A. Woodbury; thence northerly thirty eight (38) feet; thence easterly along line of Anderson lot seventy (70) feet, more or less to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said William A. Warner by W. H. Dennis et al by deed dated August 14th, 1905, and recorded in the recorder's office of McKean County.

Improved and having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. A. Warner at the suit of Katherine E. Schauer.

Elizabeth O'Mara, Plff's. Atty.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa.,
September 17, 1918. adv38w3

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Ralph E. Winsor
vs.
Florence R. Winsor

No. 7 Dec. Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ralph E. Winsor did on the 1st day of October, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Florence R. Winsor.

We therefore command you the said Florence R. Winsor that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ralph E. Winsor your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Mullin & Woods, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Arietta Celestia Sweeney
vs.
Edward Daniel Sweeney

No. 20 December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Arietta Celestia Sweeney did on the 10th day of October, 1917 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Edward Daniel Sweeney.

We therefore command you the said Edward Daniel Sweeney that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Arietta Celestia Sweeney your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Gladys E. Swanson
vs.
Leonard A. Swanson

No. 27, December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Gladys E. Swanson did on the 16th day of October, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Leonard A. Swanson.

We therefore command you the said Leonard A. Swanson that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Gladys E. Swanson your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
George G. Wolf
vs.
Lilly M. Wolf

No. 13, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas George G. Wolf did on the 10th day of December, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Lilly M. Wolf.

We therefore command you the said Lilly M. Wolfe that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said George G. Wolf your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

T. F. Mullin, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Elizabeth Hildreth
vs.
Charles Hildreth

No. 26, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Elizabeth Hildreth did on the 14th day of February, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Charles Hildreth.

We therefore command you the said Charles Hildreth that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Elizabeth Hildreth your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

J. A. Fitzgibbon, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Jones H. Dunn
vs.
Anna Dunn

No. 27, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Jones H. Dunn did on the 18th day of December, 1917 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Anna Dunn

We therefore command you the said Anna Dunn that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Jones H. Dunn your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Ambrose Rodell Corah
vs.
Minnie A Corah

No. 53 February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ambrose Rodell Corah did on the 10th day of January, 1918 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Minnie A. Corah.

We therefore command you the said Minnie A. Corah that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ambrose Rodell Corah your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Harriet Stone
vs.
Manley Stone

No. 54, June Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Harriet Stone did on the 15th day of April, 1918 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Manley Stone.

We therefore command you the said Manley Stone that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Harriet Stone your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff

W. F. Burdick, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE.
by the
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Notice is hereby given that it is illegal to kill a Ruffed Grouse, commonly called pheasant, or a Deer, in a wild state, in the County of McKean before the opening season of 1919; also, that it is illegal to kill a Wild Turkey, in a wild state, in the County of McKean before the open season of 1920, said County having been closed until the above dates by the Board of Game Commissioners to the hunting of these birds and animals under the provisions and regulations provided for by the act of April 9th, 1915, Pamphlet Laws 73.

The Penalty for killing a Deer contrary to the above act and said regulations is $200.00.

The Penalty for killing a Ruffed Grouse or a Wild Turkey contrary to the above act and said regulations is $25.00.

This action has been taken in an endeavor to increase the abovementioned game in your County, and we ask that you not only obey this law yourself, but that you help in every way possible to have said law obeyed by others.

JOSEPH KALBFUS,
Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners. adv38w3

NOTICE.

The following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians having been settled in the office of the Register of Wills, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the County of McKean in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1918.

First and Final Account of Gertrude Peck, Administratrix C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Joseph H. Kecker, deceased.

First and Final Account of Nellie Dwyer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Patrick Dwyer, deceased.

First and Final Account of Annie C. Trout, Administrix of the Estate of Charles E. Trout, deceased.

Eighth and Final Account of J. B. Steele, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of C. B. Whitehead, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Elmer Roeder and R. R. Roeder, Administrators of the Estate of Henry W. Roeder, deceased.

First and Final Account of H. M. Jack, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah A. Matthews, deceased.

First and final account of W. P. Walsh, administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Alvin B. Armstrong, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Abigail M. Deagan, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thomas F. Deagan, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of J. William Stronner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Emma Stronner, deceased.

First and Final Account of Edwin E. Tait, Guardian of Clarissa Hazelton, late a minor child of Benjamin F. Hazelton, deceased.

First and Final Account of Mabel G. Bomaster, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry Bomaster, deceased.

First and Final Account of Wm. A. Polley, Administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ida M. Brown, deceased.

First and Final Account of LeRoy O. Diffenderfer, Administrator of the Estate of Phineas Diffenderfer, deceased.

Final Account of M. L. Willis, Guardian of Clyde Buchanan, late a minor child of P. O. Buchanan, deceased.

First and Final Account of Harry H. Schoonmaker, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas S. Mulcahy, deceased.

First and Final Account of Katie M. Wood, Administratrix of the Estate of Benjamin W. James, deceased.

JOHN B. EASTMAN,
Register.
Smethport, Pa.,
September 7, 1918. adv.37w4,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WARREN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. R. G. CHAPEL, Trustee, Successor in the trust of of Gerald D. M. Girdwood, Trustee named in a certain indenture of mortgage dated June 1, 1892, executed by the Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Defendant, No. 26 March Term, 1918. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the above named Trustee, obtained from the sale of the properties of the said Tidal Oil Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 4th day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. in his office, Room No. 33, Warren National Bank Building, Warren, Pennsylvania, at which time all parties interested may appear and be and will be heard or be forever barred from the right to participate in the distribution of said fund.

John G. Smith,
adv.37w3 Auditor.

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

We are ready for your fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are specially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons.

CARRIE CLARK.
ad36wtf.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

USED CAR SALE

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 Passenger. Engine in good condition. Brand new rear tires. Price $495.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body, Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.

SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.

ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, September 26, 1918.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN,
of Philadelphia County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. Benjamin K. Focht of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives, August 27, 1918. Country publishers will find that Mr. Focht has stated their case with remarkable clearness, and that it certainly is not his fault if some of their wrongs are not righted.

It is to be undertaken by The War Industries Board to have the country newspapers—I believe it applies to all newspapers, but I am speaking particularly for the country newspaper on account of the inevitable ruin to be wrought. They are the papers that have a particular form, using a four-page or an eight-page, and the board undertakes to say that publishers must reduce their paper consumption 15 per cent. Also that the newspapers will not be allowed to make a contract with subscribers—that is to say, you must collect your subscriptions within three or six months after the subscription expires. These are the two points uppermost in mind at present: Reducing the consumption of print paper and compelling publishers to drop from their lists all subscribers who do not make cash renewels within three months after the expiration of their subscriptions. It is self-evident that whoever conceived this plan of curtailing news-print consumption is not familiar with either the cause of the shortage of news print or the management of a country weekly newspaper. For the shortage there is a ready remedy, while the dropping of subscribers is as hopelessly impracticable as it is unjust, while it would put out of business half of the country weekies and hamper and hinder the rest.

Our first suggestion is to stop right here in Washington the reckless waste by the newly created departments, where extravagance in the use of paper paid for by the Government is a common scandal. Instead of spending large sums for an army of clerks and inspectors to apply the crude remedy proposed upon country editors, those in charge of the War Industries Board could get better results and save twice the 15 per cent if they would at least start the curtailment in the departments in Washington. In an address before the House on June 28 I pointed out specifically where there were gross wastefulness in the use of paper and how it might be remedied. I wish to now read into the Record a letter received from a gentleman well known and of high repute, who in his county has charge of the sale of war-savings stamps. This is what he says:

Port Royal, Pa., July 9, 1918.

Hon. Benjamin K. Focht,

Dear Congressman: I read your remarks in which you referred to a recent visit to one of the chairman of war-savings-stamps campaign and was not long in coming to a conclusion as to whom you referred to.

You know we have about 15,000 people in our county. To be exact, we do not have quite that many, and I put in my requisition for supplies. I told them that I would need only 4,000 cards to notify those registered in our county of the meetings at the schoolhouse, and they sent me 50,000. (Sample inclosed.)

I received 50,000 pledge cards for the drive. That gave me three cards and 5,000 over for every man, woman, and child in our county. I have 60 per cent left and do not know what to do with them.

Of the large lithographs, etc., which are only good for the drive on June 28, I had 1,000 left over after billing the county all over, and the committee men I know had a lot left over. All this wastefulness makes me sick at heart, since the people are doing everything they can to save and save and buy bonds and war stamps. I really do not know what to do with this lot of circulars they are sending me, and I am told by other county chairmen that they have been likewise loaded up.

Very truly yours,
William Hertzler.

I have had a Member of this House tell me of a like experience and that the bank of which he is president is jammed with literature which can not possibly be used. My further they remedy is not to spend vast sums harrassing country editors who are already sufficiently disgusted with the Postmaster General's freakish zone system as applied to country papers, to save the 15 per cent, but to increase production by restoring to the country the newsprint paper mills which have been closed in the United States and driven to Canada on account of short-sighted tariff adjustment. At present we are wholly at the merey of Canada for print paper and must pay any price asked. The consequence of this has been the ruin of hundreds of newspaper enterprises and the necessity of nearly all the rest endeavoring to survive by increasing the subscription price. Here is a fine example of where the news-print paper manufacturer of Canada profiteers by milking the public through the helpless American publisher. Therefore either increased production or economical use of paper by the departments in Washington will meet every requirement without any interference on the part of the War Industries Board with the business of publishers who weekly in the aggregate use thousands of columns of copy without cost to the Government in booming liberty bonds, war-savings stamps, and the Red Cross. To attempt to force the discontinuance of subscriptions which are not paid in three months is the limit of oppressions and interference with the right of contract. If this principle of business were carried out in every branch of industry or trade, the country would go plumb to smash the first hour it is tried. With from 90 to 95 per cent of the business of the country being done on credit the folly of this proposal is plainly apparent. With as much justice and common sense might this branch of the war board, desiring something to occupy its time, notify the Palais Royal, or Kahn's or John Wanamaker that your wife or mine might not be allowed a credit of one or two dollars for a longer period than three months. It is all too preposterous for further discussion, and to save the newspapers of the country from ruin, and for the good of the Nation, I hope this division of the War Industries Board may devote their energies toward closing the wasteful leak here in Washington and assisting in restoring by wise tariff legislation the great news print mills which have been driven from the country by experimental and unwise legislation.

The German power must be confined within the limits of German territory. If Germans protest that this decree dooms them to a narrow existence without hope of national expansion, if they point to Great Britain, to the United States, and to France as nations that have enjoyed a broader freedom to raise their flags in distant lands, they must be reminded that great malefactors cannot hope to enjoy liberties which the upright may freely possess because they do not abuse them. The Germans must be shorn of power and shut up within their own territory not so much for punishment as for the public security. They have shown themselves to be dangerous enemies of mankind, a menace to free nations. Their boundless conceit, their confessed ambition to make themselves rulers of the world, their contempt for law and for the rights of men and of nations, a thousand proofs that their boasted Kultur merely masks the soul of the barbarian have made it the imperative duty of the allied nations to put them under a bond to keep the peace, the only bond that will assure the world's safety, their reduction to powerlessness through the undoing of all the plans they have made for the control of the destinies of other nations.—New York Times.

The Democratic convention which adopted a resolution commending the president and his cabinet "for the able and masterful way in which the resources, the wealth and the man power of the nation have been correlated to the supreme end of winning the war", must have chuckled a good deal over that bit of sarcasm. The long continued delay in getting the ship-building work started, the waste and delay in the aircraft programme, the failure to provide guns and equipment for the training camps last winter, the excuse that "the war is 3000 miles away," the two months' delay in starting the new registration—together with a lot of other inexcusable failures are too fresh in the minds of all the people to have been forgotten by the members of the Democratic convention. The resolution was either sarcasm or something that deserves to go by a shorter and uglier term.

REGISTRANTS FROM THIS VICINITY.

Following are the names of those who registered in the military draft, September 12, at East Smethport and on Smethport R. F. D. routes.

Leonard E. Schoonmaker
Jabez V. Gallup
William Tanner
A. Frank Reeves
Alexander Cunningham
Lewis O. Pippin
Guy P. C. Douglass
Thomas F. Oviatt
Mansueto Cappelletti
Elmer M. Leete
Claude Irons
James McKenna
Nelson J. Love
James Baba
Glenni O. Chase
William C. Hyde
Henry McGavisk
Charles Dickerson
Willie A. Ford
Carl E. Ohman
Ray D. Ostrander
Clyde C. Stull
Roy E. Rickinson
James Nioto
John T. Gillen
Walter E. Haynes
John H. Peeler
Craig J. Dunn
Mark Schoonmaker
James O. Lawton
Joe Cantone
Thomas L. Arthur
Charles C. Crawford
Leo O'Brien
Silvanus Pierce
Howard E. Boyer
Ralph A. O'Connor
William H. Howe
Neil R. Walker
Francis L. Lebarron

R. F. D. No. 1.

McClelland Carnes
John L. Walters
Frank C. Reeves
Raymon E. Comes
John C. McCarty

R. F. D. No. 2.

Henry B. Jordan
James N. Hackett
Warley E. Sherwood
Clayton Crawford
Howard W. Acre
Herman E. Cooper
George M. Butterfield
Joseph L. Oliver
John W. Finley
Bert E. Stratton
Carl A. Tanner
Fred E. Brackham
Dean C. Rice
Philip C. Nortah
William E. Finley
Lowell H. Rice
Orlo D. Cory
Orlo A. Stratton
Claude E. Patterson
Zetto H. Tyler
William W. Vansickles
Ruben N. Vansickles
Henry P. Reynolds

R. F. D. No. 3.

Andrew E. Campbell
Roy J. Chase
Ceil V. Burgess
John A. Larson
Robert A. Digel
N. LeVerne Bewley
John E. Steinhauer
Raymond M. Dalton
Milford A Brougham
Leon H. Vangorder
William L. Rhodes
Walter G. Eschrich
Orlo A. Ferman
George W. Hewitt
George A. Rockefeller
Henry J. Rice
Arlington W. Church
Herman M. Digel
Harry F. Abbott
John E. Hewitt
Warren W. Thornton
Cecil J. Baker
Albert Digel
Leo B. Wolfe
Harry B. Oviatt
Manford L. Roundsville
Grant Burgess
Duward A. Davis
Lester C. Cook
Lloyd W. Cook
Andrew Reaveta

R. F. D. No. 4.

Lewis P. Anderson
Leo R. Hafner
Arvold E. Hjelm
Carl V. Swanson
William H. Bliven
Cleveland Vansickles
David D. Comes
Pearl D. Neely
James Morgan
Oscar Swanson
William H. Wright
Frank N. Ripley
Charles R. Richards

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Remember the dance given by the Married People's Club of Burbanks, at Galco Park to-morrow night. Proceeds to be divided between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

—Colegrove Ladies Aid will serve a cooked supper—also have a sale of miscellaneous articles, October 2nd. At the Parsonage. Supper will be served beginning at 6 o'clock.

—John K. Thamm of Bradford, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thamm formerly of Smethport, has gone to Lewisburg, Pa., where he will enter Bucknell University and the student army training corps.

M. S. GEARY
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY
OFFERS FOR SALE

Nice little home corner Nelson and Willow Sts. $600.00, One Hundred and fifty down, balance, payable in installments of One Hundred dollars every 6 months, Why pay rent when you can own your own home on such easy terms.

House and lot on Water St., ... $700.00 Good location, large lot, City water, Gas, Cement walks, Terms cash.

We have several houses and lots, also a number of farms, two teams heavy draft horses, one or two tracts of timber, several automobiles, all of which can be seen at any time. Come in and lets talk it over, No doubt we have just what you are looking for.

OFFICE IMPERIAL HOTEL. Both phones.
Smethport —:— —:— Pennsylvania

"We bring buyer and seller together."

Taxpayers of Keating Township
5 per cent. WILL BE ADDED TO THE SCHOOL TAX AFTER OCT. 1st.

I, or my representative, will be at my affice located in the Grange Bank Building, every day, between the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., for the purpose of receiving taxes.

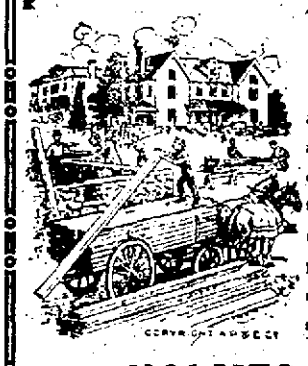
HENRY J. RICE, Collector.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE — Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

Is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they wil be prompt and carefully filled.

H. C. WELLS

SMETHPORT, PA.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 49

FEATURES!

The New Coats are Prettier Than Ever.

There is no question but that the new Fall and winter Coats are more attractive than the coats of any past season within memory. It is true they are a bit more expensive but the coats that we are now showing are worth every penny of the price asked. Make your selections now while the assortment is complete

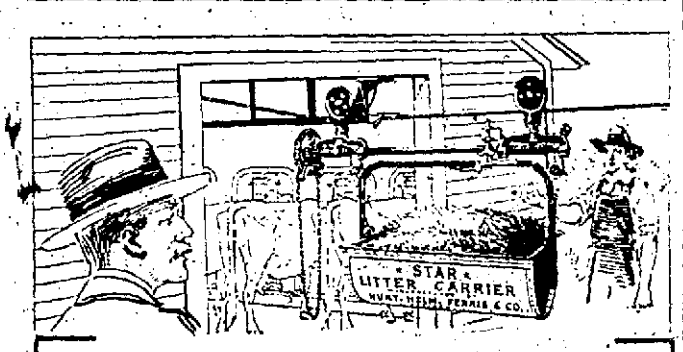
High Grade Heavy Meltonin black, Inlaid collar of silk plush, belt all around trimmed with large plush buttons and note the price $16.50.

Made of Velour half lined with twilled alberta linning, side pleats in back Deep collar and cuffs edged with seal plush. $27.50.

Made of Cylinder cloth full lined with twilled alberta lining, slit pockets, full gathered back and novelty belt all around. Deep convertible collar of silk plush, Colors green and Brown, unusually low priced at $25.00.

Made of high grade silk plush full lined with twilled alberta lining, Large convertable collar of kit coney Fur. Belt all around, fancy in back, slit pockets. A wonderfully pretty coat. $29.35.

THE LINE COMPRISES SILK, PLUSH, VELVETEEN, MELTON CYLINDER CLOTH WOOL VELOUR MOUNTENAC AND GIGGED VELOUR.



Compare The STAR With Other Litter Carriers

We know what will happen when you compare STAR Litter Carrier outfits point by point with other makes. And on that knowledge of the advantages found only in STAR goods, we invite and welcome competitive inspection.

You're probably considering putting in a Litter Carrier outfit right now. You realize that it takes the place of two men and does away with side straining, back-breaking drudgery.

The Double Lock Tub of the STAR—the easy Raising and Lowering—the Swinging Boom for keeping the barnyard clear—the varied styles to suit every need in Rigid and Roll construction as well as both in combination—these things insure perfect satisfaction when you buy the STAR Carrier.

STAR Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers

Let us help you lay out a STAR Litter Carrier Outfit for your barn. Our experience will aid you in getting best results and STAR switches and curves and construction enable us to fit every need efficiently.

Write today for our handsome illustrated catalog. It shows all the styles and sizes and will save you new ideas that are worth while. Remember there is no cost in getting the installation of a Litter Carrier outfit—

STAR goods sold by best dealers everywhere

HUNT-HELM-FERRIS & CO., Hunt St., Harvard, Ill.

New York Branch: Industrial Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

B. T. GARLICK

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

Smethport Thursday Sept. 26, 1918

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—The Fourth Liberty Loan starts Saturday. Boom Smethports total for the first day.

—Married Wednesday—afternoon, September 25, 1918, by Rev. Gregson at the M. E. Parsonage, Harvey E. Stannard of Bolivar, N. Y., and Mrs. Etta Thomas of Shinglehouse, Pa.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold a dime social at the M. E. church Tuesday evening, October 1, at 8 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

—Miss Dorothy Kime, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kime of Kane, died at her home in that place Monday morning. She was a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter of this place and quite well known here.

—Word has been received in Farmers Valley of the death of Mrs. Howard Spikes of Glendora California. Mrs. Spikes was a sister of Mrs. J. B. Roeder and Mrs. F. B. Steinhauer of Farmers Valley and a resident of that place for many years.

—Burbanks Auxiliary of the Red Cross met for work Wednesday p. m. at he residence of F. A. Gallup.

—Mrs. H. T. Garlick entertained the Auction Bridge club yesterday. A one o'clock dinner was served at the Wright House after which the ladies repaired to Mrs. Garlick's home for the afternoon.

—Notice the magazine advertisement of Mrs. H. L. Backus this week. The Saturday Evening Post, Woman's Home Companion and Ladies' Home Journal all increase in price October 1. You have only a few days left to subscribe at the old rate.

—Mary Catherine Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lyon of Harrisburg, died Wednesday, September 18, aged 13 years. Funeral and burial were held last Saturday at Harrisburg, Rev Mr. Hawes officiating, assisted by Rev. H. A. Post of St. Andrews Episcopal church. The little girl is survived by her father, who is in the army, and mother, Mrs. Aletha Lyon daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moore, former residents of Smethport, and by two younger sisters.

—If the average country weekly of eight pages undertook to publish one-sixteenth of the mater requested from different government sources each week there would be no room in the paper for anything else. And we imagine the average reader would be about as enthusiastic over such a newspaper as he would over the Congressional Record. If the government really expects that proportion of their free stuff to receive publicity in country newspapers they will have to assume control of them as they have of other public utilities and figure out some way—perhaps compulsory subscription—to pay expenses.

—An appeal has been sent out for used clothing to be given to destitute Belgians by the American Red Cross and as usual the local chapter is at the front to do its share. Handbills have been issued describing the kind of wearing apparel needed and everyone is hereby notified that the local committee will call for contributions Saturday morning, starting at 9 o'clock. Contributors are asked to make a bundle of the clothing and leave it on the porches where it can be gathered with the least inconvenience to all concerned. This is a very important matter and if you have anything to give please do not neglect having it ready. Clothing may be left at Brownell's store building all day Saturday.

—James Smith, who has the appearance of being a soldier of misfortune was before Justice Gleason Friday charged with stealing a pair of lap-robe covers, valued at $30, from J. J. McKiernan of Bush Hill. The evidence in the case seemed to show that Smith who had been employed by J. J. McKiernan on the farm, developed an overpowering fondness for the flowing bowl and took the lap-robe covers and sold them for $5, using the money to assuage his thirst. The result was that he landed in the hands of the borough authorities for intoxication and was sentenced to ten days in the county jail, from which institution he was brought to answer the larceny charge. He is now in jail in default of $500 bail. The lap-robe covers were produced by the man who bought them from Smith and will be returned to the owner.

—The Smethport Allied Band is now doing business as the most firmly established band organization that the town ever had. As a matter of fact it is part of the borough organization inasmuch as considerable of the band property will hereafter be the property of the borough. The Allied Band has voted to purchase certain instruments and uniforms which were donated to the local Red Cross by the Smethport I. O. O. F. The band will give the Red Cross $60 for this property, which will be used by the band as long as it retains its present organization. In the event of disbandment thee instruments, uniforms and whatever funds remain in the band's treasury become the property of the borough to be held until another band organization is formed. The board of trustees who will look after this part of the band affairs consists of Burgess Warley Gifford, Sanford L. Fry and John S. Hull.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. C. D. Comes was an Olean visitor last Friday.

Mrs. E. T. Daly was a Bradford visitor Tuesday.

Miss Eva Beers of Buffalo, N. Y., is a guest of Mrs. M. H. Forrest.

Mrs. Chas. Hartmeyer of Buffalo, N. Y., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Curtis.

Mrs. Blanche Moore of Emporium is a guest of Mrs. Carrie Armstrong and Mrs. Flora Hogarth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simpkins left today for Sheffield, Pa., where they expect to spend the winter.

Harold E. Foster of Pinellas Park, Florida is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Neil H. Gleason.

Mrs. A. L. Gallup is in Almond, N. Y., called there by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. D. S. Webster.

Otto Engstrom returned Tuesday from a few weeks visit with his brother, Adolph Engstrom at Aurora, Ill.

Sanford Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Decker of Farmers Valley has entered State College for special training.

Miss L. H. Baker, the able editor of the Democrat, spent the week-end at East Aurora, N. Y., a guest at the Roycroft Inn.

Misses Mate Connolly, Viola Badger, Berta Ford, Elsie Sherer and Bernice Terry were Bradford visitors Thursday of last week.

Ed. Hewitt of Force, Pa., and Mrs. E. E. Barr of Everett, Washington, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hewit of King street.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Kidder of Canton Ohio have been visiting at the home of Mr. Kidders mother, Mrs. Kate Kidder for the past week.

The Misses Elmeda and Astrid Johnson left Monday for Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will be employed in the Bell Telephone Company's office.

Mrs. L. E. Allen and infant daughter of Wilmington, N. C. are spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gleason.

Paul and Robert McCarthy, sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCarthy will leave to-day for Allegany, N. Y., where they will enter St. Bonaventure's College.

Mrs. W. A. Ostrander, daughter Miss Lucile Marshall and mother, Mrs. Alice McDivitt left Saturday for Camp Dix, N. J., where they will spend some time with Dr. W. A. Ostrander.

Mrs. J. Lee Eberly, Mrs. W. W. Hewitt and Miss Schaubenbeauer were guests of the Bradford ladies at their Ladies Day reception held in K. of C. club house Friday afternoon and evening.

Myron L. Gallup of Woodbury, N. J. has been spending the past ten days with relatives and friends in his old home town. He left Smethport for Rochester and Canandaigua Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary L. Elsett, Mrs. T. H. Purtle and daughter, Miss Marie Purtle were Bradford visitors last week Thursday to attend Ladies Day reception held in K. of C. club house.

Miss Maine Potter was home from Buffalo from Saturday until Monday for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter.

WORKESS MUST BE HAD THIS WEEK AT THE RED CROSS.

The material for the underdrawers which must be made by October first has been received at head quarters and it is imperative that the women of Smethport lay aside their own work and do this necessary work if the good reputation of our Chapter is to be maintained. Surely every woman can make at least one of these garments before October first. Now as soon as you have read this item go to Headquarters and make a garment or take one of more home with you to make.

Later Allotments.

During October we are expected to make several hundred comfort kits and by January first, we are asked to furnish five hundred property bags for the hospital patients in France and England. These calls are from Division Headquarters and like military orders must be obeyed. Please plan to help with this necessary work.

Belgian Relief.

This week there comes a call for old clothing for the Belgians, whom we are told will be naked and shamed this winter unless we provide them with clothing. Remember that the need is for substantial garments and material and give willingly and abundantly. A local committee of which Mr. O. J. Hamlin is the chairman, has his work in charge and an opportunity will be given you to do your bit in this line later in the week.

IF

there ever was a time to buy

WINTER UNDERWEAR

SWEATERS,

MACKINAWS.

or any other cold weather apparel for Men or Boys, our advice is

BUY NOW.

Prices are soaring—nobody knows how high they will go, therefore we repeat. Buy now, while the prices are most reasonable.

Union and two-piece Suits in both wool and cotton, Sweaters, mackinaws, "Ritchie" Shirts and sox—and all other cold weather clothes can be had in this store, at the right price.

WM. MONHEIMER'S

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Shirts.

THE FRY COMPANY

Smethport, Pa.

The New Fall Suits

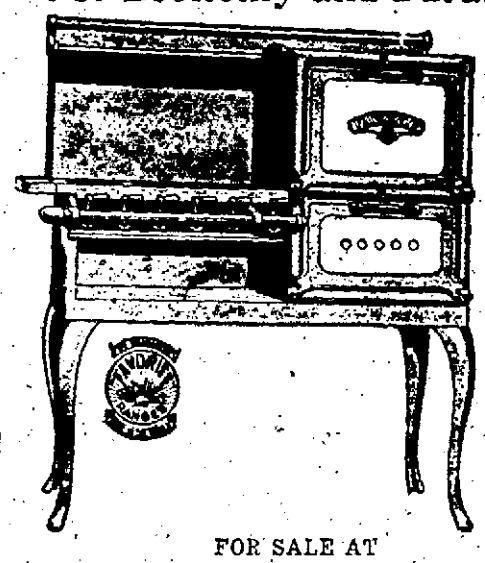
LET IT BE A "REDFERN"

..Its high time you selected that new coat suit you are going to have this fall—owing to extreme scarcity of materials embodying the three essentials of correct style quantity and service at moderate price are in short supply. The very newest ideas are now represented in our stock in wool serges and poplins .....

Sizes 18 to 45.

PRICES $35.00 to $42.50.

FAVORITE STOVES & RANGES For Economy and Durability.



FOR SALE AT CHAS. W. MASSER'S HARDWARE.

CANNING SEASON IS HERE

Come in and get your Jars, Rubbers free and one Extra top with every dozen.

Pints	90c
Quarts	$1.00
Jelly Glasses	50c.

Try our 25c Coffee. Can't be beat.
Figbars 22c, only this week.
Cookies always fresh on hand.

—at—

The Lindholm Grocery,

Telephone 16-M.

CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

Now is the Time

To pay you subscription
Next week all subscribers three months or more in arrears will receive no papers

The Last Call

[illegible] WILL BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Citizens of Foreign Birth Ready to Lend to Support Uncle Sam.

First to start active work in rounding up subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan in the Third Federal Reserve District are the people of foreign birth. They have a fine organization formed, and promise that they will produce a sensation of the campaign.

Details have just been given out by [illegible] executive secretary [illegible] committee.

[illegible] He did not propose that the Foreign Language committee would be caught napping in the campaign which starts September 28th. Before tackling the foreign language people for subscriptions he wanted to know how they were fixed for money and how they felt about buying Liberty Bonds. To get the facts he made a tour of the industrial centers throughout the district, talking to the people in their homes, in the mines and shops, and in meetings.

"What I learned was a revelation to me," said Mr. Sclenkiewicz. "The foreign-born people have money in hand which should be a gold mine for us in floating the Fourth Loan, and they are more than willing to invest it in bonds if rightly approached. I will give you some instances to show what I mean. In Shamokin the Hon. William McCullen told me of a Pole who was injured while working in the mine. When he was brought to the hospital it was found that he had $451 wrapped around his ankle. When questioned, he said that he thought it was safer for him to keep the money with him, but that he would have put it into Liberty Bonds if he had known what they were for and what a good investment they were.

"A man in Old Forge was endeavoring for weeks to buy gold amounting to $1000. When questioned where he had his thousand dollars he said he kept it home, and wanted to get gold because he believed it was more secure than buying bonds or depositing money in the bank.

"In Clearfield a Slovak priest told me of a visit to a Slovak home where he detected gold pieces in a bucket under a table. Upon his persistence to find the purpose of keeping gold at home he found that there was $850, and the woman thought it was the only safe way of keeping her money. Upon his persuasion she deposited most of the money in the bank, and we expect it to come out during the next Liberty Loan campaign.

"The chairmen of those different districts declared that they have no trouble with foreigners. The only thing needed is a vigorous campaign among those people speaking different languages."

Mr. Sclenkiewicz established effective committees of different nationalities which already are out rounding up "prospects" for bond purchase.

The Foreign Language Division in Philadelphia is ready to start the drive. A series of meetings has been arranged for next week. The Scandinavian people will meet on Thursday night to discuss their plans for the campaign. The Hungarians are getting ready for the first time to take part in the drive, and show their loyalty to this country. The Polish committee notified the secretary that they are waiting for word from the headquarters, and that their force is ready to open the campaign. J. H. Novage, the chairman for the German-American committee, wrote to Judge Bullington: "Our country is calling us again; I am ready to respond, so is our committee. We shall be glad to serve again whenever you command."

SHEAVES AND SHELLS

Along the Vesle river the shells are falling by the thousands into the strongholds of the enemy. They are exacting a terrible toll of life from the German ranks. They are forming barrages behind which the Yanks are pushing forward, always forward. They are demolishing trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Occasionally they are demolishing an enemy ammunition dump. They are beating the Hun backward toward the Rhine.

And over thousands of fertile acres through this broad land the sheaves are likewise falling into the yawning mouths of the threshing machines. Streams of golden grain are filling the granaries and elevators. The yield has been exceptional. Few are the fields that have not set a new production mark. And the price is better than it has been in many a decade.

Like the Shells, the Sheaves will help in beating back the Hun.

For not only will they furnish sustenance to the allied armies in the field. They will also contribute materially in furnishing the different supplies of warfare. Hand-in-hand the sheaves and shells will serve.

The farmer has done well his part in production. He will reap handsomely in profits upon his season's work. And having done so he will be in better shape than ever to help his country further through the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

And his country, more than ever now, expects him to do this.

Buy Bonds, and Win Early

LIBERTY LOAN PRIVER

EVERY MAN MUST SPEED UP

Never so much as right now has it been so necessary for every workman to put every ounce of his energy into his job; to bring his productive ability up to its highest mark, and to keep it there.

Never has so much been demanded of him, and never has he been so well paid for what he does. Nor has his financial condition, generally speaking, ever been better.

Never has his part in the national welfare been greater.

For upon what he produces by the work of his hands must in a great measure come success in the winning of this war and the perpetuation of our free government. Without clothing, the supplies, the ammunition and guns, the ships and rails which he is making, the coal he digs and the hundred and one other things that come from mine and workshop, the boys at the front cannot strike their hardest and most telling blows.

And not the least of the duties of the workingman is to appreciate this. Once appreciating it he will gauge his actions accordingly.

Before the war the normal productive capacity of the United States was about $70,000,000,000. Some 2,000,000 men have been withdrawn from productive enterprises and sent to the front. And the demands of the war have pushed the productive requirements far and away in excess of former figures.

So with 2,000,000 men taken from the mines and workshops the former standard of productiveness must yet be surpassed, and this may be done only by every man staying on the job, giving it every ounce of his energy and speeding up the output to the very limit of human capacity.

This means that every man must speed up. He must do his level best every minute of the day.

Buy your Bonds and help end the war.

WIVES OR WIDOWS

Not in 3 hundred years has there been as many widows in Europe as there are today.

Nor as many helpless orphans.

Never has the continent faced such a tremendous task as the proper education and training of these citizens of the future.

For without the mother's directing hand this always is a task paramount. And most of this training must of necessity be in government supported institutions and schools, under official supervision.

And this means the wiping out of home life, home influences, home memories for a great majority of these orphans.

God grant the children of America a better, kindlier fate.

And yet it threatens. Inevitably in the proposed army of five million must be hundreds of thousands of fathers. The age limit cannot be raised to 45 without this result. It means a wife left behind for every father who goes.

Shall they be wives or widows?

Shall their children welcome them back or shall they be orphaned?

In no small measure the answer is in our hands, yours and mine.

This army of five million or more, the military experts say, will strike the deciding blow in this militant delirium over there. It will be the deciding factor in crushing Prussianism and Kaiser Bill.

And the better prepared it goes the quicker it will do the job, the less men will be lost from its ranks. The less widows, the less orphans left behind.

It's for you and me to say how well prepared these crusaders shall go.

Their weapon is a gun; ours a Liberty Bond.

Are you buying your Bonds?

FIGHTING MEN CAN'T CHOOSE

When the order comes for the men in the trenches to go over the top there is but one thing for them to do. They cannot stop to think it over, to pick their way in advance, to find convenient hummocks to drop behind when the machine guns let loose, to consider for a moment the possible cost.

They have to go; they have no choice.

They know that it may mean death for them before they have gone twenty feet. They know that it may mean being crippled for life, possibly blinded, utterly incapacitated for the rest of their days.

But do they hesitate?

Not an instant. They go.

And the price they pay is the price of your security, your liberty, your prosperity, ease and comfort through all the years to come.

What encouragement are you offering them?

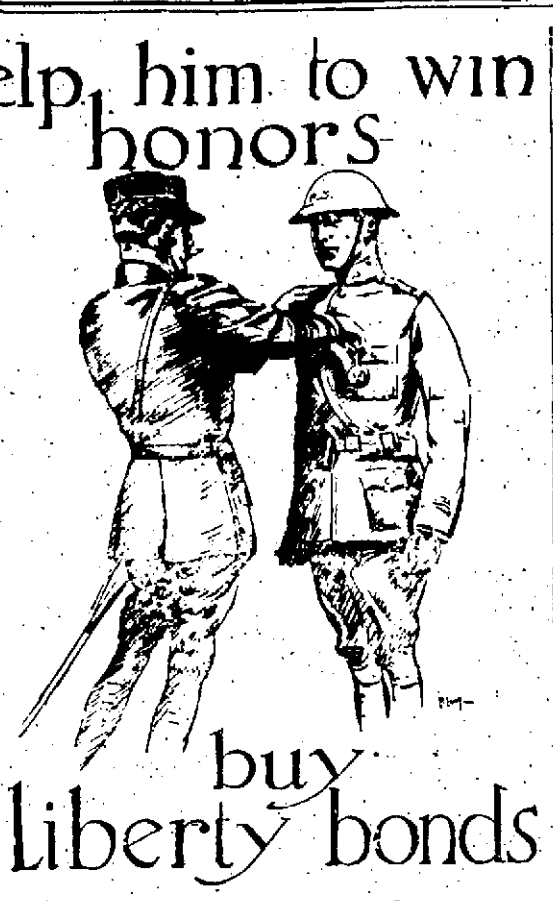
You have your choice. How are you making it?

Are you standing behind them? Buying Liberty Bonds? Contributing to the other war aids that make for their maintenance, comfort and care at the front?

Or are you shirking your duty? Slacking your responsibilities? Smothering the spark of patriotism that every American must have? Playing the traitor to them and your country?

It is up to you to buy Bonds and to buy more than you ever bought before!

"There can be no twilight zone of [illegible] in this war. You are either for your country, or against it."



THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS

Famous Artists Show How the Hated Hun Fight Women and Children.

Ten million posters and display cards designed in the spirit of "no compromise with the Hun" have been prepared by the Bureau of Publicity of the Treasury Department for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which begins September 28. The designs are eleven in number, ten of them being pictorial in their appeals, and the eleventh, a card, carrying a representation of the Fourth Liberty Loan button and exhorting every loyal American to wear the button as a badge of honor.

All of the designs were donated by widely known artists. The privilege of submitting designs was thrown open to the American public and the designs were selected without reference to the affiliations of the artists.

The new posters "hit the Hun between the eyes," figuratively speaking, revealing the menace of Teutonic "kulture" in all its hideous significance.

A strong appeal to the nobler instincts of humanity is contained in Walter H. Everett's design, the original of which is a fine oil painting of a mother clutching a child to her breast while another clings to her skirt, the mother's left arm stretched forth in an agony of appeal. This poster, lettered "Must children die and mothers plead in vain?" is 30 by 40 inches in size and is lithographed in ten printings. At the bottom is the exhortation which is repeated in various forms on all the posters, "Buy More Liberty Bonds." This is one of the most artistic posters that has been issued by the government. One million are being issued.

The celebrated lithographer, Joseph Pennell, has delineated the Statue of Liberty crumbling under German shell fire, and silhouetted against a lurid sky and the blazing ruins of the city of New York. This poster is captioned "That Liberty Shall Not Perish From the Earth," and the observer is admonished to buy Liberty Bonds to prevent the vision from becoming a terrible reality. It is 28 by 41 inches in size. Five hundred thousand are being issued in four printings, and a smaller size in photogravure.

The menace of Hundom is exemplified in a poster by F. Sarolhman, which shows a green-eyed Hun with a bloody bayonet peering over the edge of Europe, his predatory gaze fixed upon the United States. At the shoulder of the monster stands the ruins of a cathedral, while behind him floats the smoke of wanton conflagration. The picture is captioned "Beat Back the Hun With Liberty Bonds," and is 20 by 30 inches in size. Seven hundred thousand of them are being lithographed.

One of the most powerful posters of the series is a bloody hand print captioned "The Hun—His Mark: Blot It Out With Liberty Bonds," typifying the murder lust of the Hun. The artist is J. Allen S. John. Five hundred thousand, 30 by 40 inches, are being lithographed and 500,000, 20 by 30 inches, are also being issued.

A pair of bloody boots, ornamented with the Imperial German eagle and captioned "Keep These Off the U. S. A.," constitutes another poster and conveys a message which may be read and understood at a glance. Five hundred thousand of these, size 30 by 40 inches, are being lithographed in four printings. The artist is John Norton.

Critics consider a design by Ellsworth Young one of the strongest of the series. It shows a silhouette of a Hun dragging a girl against a vivid background flecked with blazing embers, and bears the significant caption "Remember Belgium." This poster is 20 by 30 inches in size and 1,000,000 of them are being lithographed in four colors.

An oblong poster, 36 by 56 inches, by J. Scott Williams, represents a figure of Victory bearing a flag and with marching troops silhouetted against a stormy background. Behind the figure of Victory is a majestic representation of the American eagle in full flight. This poster is being lithographed in eight printings, and is also being used as a 24-sheet poster for billboards. It will be displayed on express wagons. Six hundred thousand are being lithographed.

Walter Whitehead has depicted an American in a heroic attitude, rifle and bayonet in hand, facing the foe. This poster bears the stirring admonition, "Come on!" and is 20 by 30 inches in size. It is being lithographed in eight colors. One million of them are being issued.

"Hun or Home?" is the caption of a poster by Henry Raleigh, the artist who executed the "Halt the Hun" poster which was so popular in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Mr. Raleigh's Fourth Liberty Loan poster represents a Hun invading a home while a little girl with a baby in her arms gazes in startled apprehension at him. This poster is 20 by 30 inches in size. Six hundred and forty thousand of them are being lithographed in six colors.

Howard Chandler Christy is the designer of the tenth poster, which shows the figure of Victory towering above a gun crew in action on a battleship, and captioned, "Clear the Way." Mr. Christy's representation of the gun crew was taken from a photograph made by an officer who was seated in a funnel on a warship when a gun was actually being served. He gave the picture to Mr. Christy, who has used it in the preparation of his Fourth Liberty poster. Experts have declared the poster to be technically accurate, even to the marking of the shell itself, which distinguishes it from a target shell, and makes it clear to the initiated that it is an actual service shell for sinking submarines. This poster is 20 by 30 inches in size and 1,000,000 are being lithographed in eight colors.

The posters will become available to the public through the Liberty Loan committees of the respective districts, but they will not be displayed until September 28th, when the campaign opens.

Ever Thought What One Sailor Costs Us?

The cost of the U. S. Navy per man per day during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 varied from 49c on the larger types of vessels to 52c on the smaller types. A $50 Liberty Bond will keep a sailor for 102 days in the larger vessels and for 96 days on the smaller types.

"The greater the difficulties that we encounter, the more trying the disasters that our Allies suffer, the stronger becomes the determination of our people to see this war through, to fight the Hohenzollern to his knees."—William H. Taft.

Sure, it is going to be a long war—but don't worry, for worry never won a war, and work will. Do your share—your full share—and do it daily.

LIBERTY BOND PRIMER

THE WHEAT GROWER'S DEBT

How much does the American wheat grower owe to the United States Navy?

Of course, he owes his share of appreciation for the defense of his country. He may owe the preservation of his farm and home. But that is dealing in incalculables.

What actual money, countable and beyond all doubt, does he owe at the present time?

We have always been a big wheat exporting country. It is true that we could comfortably consume more of our wheat at home than we are doing now; but we never have consumed it all, or anything approaching all of it, at home, and there is no reason to believe that we could, especially a bumper crop like this year's.

If our export of wheat were cut off, the wheat grower would not be getting $2.50 a bushel for his wheat. He probably would not be getting $1.50. And the foes of the United States Navy and of that of Great Britain are the people who have prevented the cutting off of all possibility of shipping it across the seas.

The American farmer has trouble getting labor. True, his expenses are high. True. But he is going to make a big profit from his wheat crop this year just the same, because it is a big crop at a big price. If he had no export markets for that crop, it is doubtful if he could have broken even. The U. S. Navy is directly responsible for a large part of that profit. Its men nearly froze in the North Sea last winter for him. They are risking their lives laying mines and protecting ships from submarines in the most dangerous spots of the seas every day and night for him this summer.

Wouldn't it be a very decent thing for every wheat grower to buy one extra Liberty Bond in the Fourth campaign with a part of the profit the boys of the U. S. N. have saved for him, and consider that some of the money which goes to help equip them and care for them comes from that particular bond?

THAT OTHER ARMY.

Not only America, but all the world is singing the praises of the Yanks. They have had their baptism of fire and have nobly stood the test. They have carried the fight to the enemy with a dash and vim that has been irresistible. They have vanquished the best of the crack Prussian division set to stay their advance. They have upheld every tradition of American arms and have thrown a chill of apprehension into the very heart of the German hordes. They are winning their crosses every day.

But there is another army of which no American is proud, nor ever can be—that army of non-buyers of Liberty Bonds—that army of slackers!

In it are the pacifists, the slothful, pinchers and the pro-Germans, the cringing contemptibles of earth, and the smug, self-satisfied apostles of ease, content to let others serve.

This is the army that is fast getting beyond pardon.

Thank God you are not in it!

Buy your Bonds and put a service star on your pocketbook.

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM.

Freedom's first seed was sown when the Pilgrim Fathers stepped ashore at Plymouth Rock more than a century ago. Prior to their sailing Liberty had been only a dream in the minds of men. Absolute despotism had ruled the world.

And little they dreamed of the harvest that would eventually come.

The first fruits came in the Declaration of Independence. The first real harvest was these United States of America, "of the people, for the people and by the people," dedicated to the rights and liberties of free men for all time.

And now the leaven of freedom is working half way round the world. Its frontiers are extending in every direction. Despotism is doomed. Liberty's day is dawning for the world at large.

And America is seeting the pace, blazing the trails, and inspiring the downtrodden of all countries to demand a greater measure of privilege in the regulation of their rights, their individual liberties and their governments.

Out of it all will come, when this world holocaust is finally extinguished, an unprecedented era of peace and world freedom.

War will be shelved as a relic of a bygone barbarism. For, as never before, the old world is war weary; appalled at the wanton destruction of human life, and near to bankruptcy from the imperative wastage of treasure.

It is well worth fighting for.

And that is the big incentive to the apostles of freedom. For with it must come the putting aside of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs; the finish of Prussianism; the end for all absolute monarchies, and a Germany of new ideals and government.

None of us but would welcome this; none but hope to see that day.

And all of us must lend our hands and our dollars to help the fight.

Get ready for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

"Now let every man, woman and child in this country strain every nerve, so that at the earliest possible moment our giant strength may be put to win the victory."—Theodore Roosevelt.

If We Don't Have What You Want WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!

A Complete Line of REXALL RUBBER GOODS The Guaranteed Kind.

ALL STANDARD PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES. Fresh Every Week.

NATIONAL CIGAR STAND.

Hogarth's Pharmacy

(THE REXALL STORE)

PHONE 52J.

Magazine Agency

GREAT ADVANCE IN MAGAZINE PRICES.

Saturday evening Post raises to $2.00 per year.

Ladies Home Journal to $1.75.

Woman's Home Companion to $2.00.

Get your order in before October 1st.

Mrs. H. L. Backus

Smethport, Pa.

Engstrom's Jewelry

A gift for every occasion and to suit all purses can always be found in our well selected stock.

Come and make your choice—the price is always the lowest.

ENGSTROM'S JEWELRY STORE.

Smethport, - Pa.

Having bought the GROCERY BUSINESS of George M. Morrison.

I intend to keep a full line of staple and fancy Groceries.

Come in and let us tell you how to save 60 per cent on your grocery bill.

WALTER C. DALY

Phone 9-2-J

SMETHPORT, - PA.

NEGLECT

of the Storage Battery in your car is the cause of most of your troubles with ignition, lighting and starting. A little care; a frequent inspection; will save you money and annoyance. We will be glad to give you this inspection and service.

PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

are a lively, healthy source of power. When you elect a new battery for your car the Prest-O-Lite Battery will insure superior service and satisfaction.

Sold by

Smethport Garage Co.

Smethport, Pa.

CHOICE CANDY AND BAKED GOODS AT

BRASTED'S Bakery

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

villages. These bombs had been constructed in peace times and were designed solely for pillage and destruction.

"Instead of treating their soldiers as prisoners of war we should have strung them up by the neck—every one of them!"

Several prominent Poles, who were patients of mine and whose fine estates in Poland were looted and demolished, told me positively that the destruction and depredations were committed entirely by German troops. The Russians had occupied the houses when they were in possession of that section of the country, but it was not until they were driven out by the Germans that the acts of vandalism were committed and they had convincing evidence that in every case the German soldiers and not the Russians were responsible.

The outrages committed by the Germans in their treatment of prisoners of war will probably never be known in their entirety. We do know that they executed Captain Fryatt, the commander of a British merchant vessel, who was captured after he had rammed a German U-boat. I don't know to what extent the kaiser was directly responsible for that dastardly crime, but from what he said regarding the capture of another British captain, the commander of the Baralong, it was quite evident that he was in entire sympathy with acts of that character.

A German U-boat had sunk a British vessel upon which were some of the relatives of the crew of the Baralong. The crew of this U-boat was subsequently captured by the Baralong, and according to reports in Germany they were harshly treated. Then it was reported that the Baralong had been captured and that her captain and the crew would be summarily dealt with.

"I hear we have captured the captain of the Baralong," the kaiser declared to me at that time. "If we can prove that he's the man we'll fix him!"

The manner in which the kaiser spoke left no doubt in my mind that the direst punishment would be meted out to the unfortunate British captain.

Booty is undoubtedly a legitimate incident of war, but it is legitimate only as an incident. Otherwise booty becomes loot. In any event, when invading troops seize private property it is customary to pay for it. That the Germans were good takers but poor payers is revealed by two incidents which the kaiser narrated to me, and the keen enjoyment he derived from them can be fully understood only by those who know how much the kaiser appreciates getting something for nothing.

"Roumania wanted our gold for food products," he told me. "They demanded pure gold and they set enormous prices on their wares; but we needed what they had to sell and we were ready to pay even the outrageous prices they demanded. And then they foolishly declared war against us and we got it all for nothing! When I spoke to Hindenburg about the contemplated campaign against Roumania he said, 'This will be a very interesting campaign.' It was. We got all we wanted and didn't have to pay a penny for it."

The kaiser beamed all over as he contemplated the results of Roumania's entry in the war.

When the German troops entered Tarnapol, Russia, at a later time they captured vast quantities of American-made hospital supplies.

"We were just figuring what this seizure amounted to, and my army doctors were strutting around as if they owned the world," declared the kaiser, "when one of my officers was approached by a group of long-haired, greasy Jews, who claimed that these supplies belonged to them. 'They are our private property; we bought them and we should be compensated if you seize them,' they contended. 'Did you pay for them?' my officer asked. 'No, we didn't pay for them, but we gave our notes,' they replied. 'Then,' said my officers, 'when you take up those notes we'll pay for these stores; in the meanwhile we'll just take them.' We secured bandages, serums—everything, in fact, that we needed so very badly, and we got them all for nothing!"

I did not know at that time that the German army lacked medical supplies, but later I saw paper bandages in use.

I have previously referred to the kaiser's defense of the use of Zeppelins against Paris, London and other nonmilitary cities. He claimed that it was proper to make war on civilians, because England was endeavoring to starve Germany. On one occasion I pointed out to him that in 1870 the Germans had besieged Paris and had starved its population.

"The cases are entirely different," he answered hastily. "Then we were besieging a city and the civilian population had plenty of opportunity to evacuate it before the siege began. England is besieging a whole nation and trying to starve my women and children, who have nothing to do with war."

I couldn't help thinking of the "whole nations" which had been absolutely crushed under the kaiser's heel—of Belgium, Servia and Poland.

The kaiser never admitted that the destruction of the Lusitania was a result of special instructions from him to the U-boat commander, but in discussing the general subject of submarine warfare he asked:

"What right have Americans to take passage on these vessels, anyway? If they came onto the battlefield they would not expect us to stop firing, would they? Why should they expect any greater protection when they enter the war zone at sea?

"Don't ever forget," he went on, "a bullet from a pistol would be enough to sink one of our U-boats. How can we stop and board vessels we encounter to ascertain whether they are neutral and not carrying contraband? If what appears to be a neutral should in fact prove to be a belligerent, or if a belligerent should heave to in response to the command of one of our submarines, how could we safely send a boarding party over when a rifle shot from the vessel in question would send us to the bottom? Obviously if America persists in sending munitions to the allies, there is but one thing for us to do—sink the vessels."

When I suggested that while the vulnerability of the submarine undoubtedly lessened its value in connection with the right of search which belligerents have under international law, still the law ought to be observed, the kaiser interrupted me hastily with the remark:

"International law! There is no such thing as international law, any more!"

In that assertion, of course, lies the answer to all the questions which have arisen in connection with the conduct of the war. If the Germans recognized no international law but were guided solely by their ideas of expediency and the demands of "kultur," then the whole course of the war became perfectly clear. The use of poisonous gas, the destruction of unfortified towns, the desecration of churches, the attacks on hospitals and Red Cross units, the countless atrocities committed against civilians and prisoners of war require no other explanation.

No such thing as international law any more!

CHAPTER VI.

Democracy's Worst Enemy.

The great military machine which the kaiser had built up during the first 26 years of his reign "for the purpose of maintaining peace" was constantly itching for war. There was a feeling among the militarists that while it was all right for the kaiser to assume the role of the "Prince of Peace" during the period of preparation, it was possible to overplay the part. He so frequently referred to the fact that his sole purpose in maintaining a large army and navy was to maintain peace that the war lords of Germany began to fear that perhaps he might mean it.

The murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, and his wife by a Serbian on June 29, 1914, gave Germany the excuse for which she had been waiting so long to start a European conflagration and found Austria as anxious for war as her ally.

But even had Emperor Franz Joseph shown reluctance to plunge his nation into war and had Austria refused to chastise Serbia for the murder of the Archduke I doubt very much whether the kaiser would have allowed that event to have gone unavenged.

It touched him in one of his most vulnerable spots. The sanctity of royalty is one of his most cherished ideas. He felt sponsor for the monarchies of the world, as we feel sponsor for the democracies. A thrust at a throne was a stab at the kaiser's heart, and with or without the co-operation of Austria I firmly believe he would have gone to any lengths to have avenged the crime of Sarajevo.

It is true that the kaiser sent a message to the czar of Russia in which he pointed out that Austria ought to be allowed to chastise Serbia without interference from the other European powers, remarking, "We princes must hold together," but there can be no doubt that that was very far from the outcome dearest to his heart. If, indeed, the punishment of Serbia had been accomplished without war the kaiser would have been a most disappointed man, and if Russia had failed to mobilize her troops, which gave Germany a pretext for crossing the Russian border, I haven't the slightest doubt that Germany would have prodded Russia into war, anyway, knowing that France would follow. "Der Tag" (the day) had come for which Germany had been planning and plotting, and nothing on earth could now interfere with the execution of the program.

How firmly the kaiser was wedded to the dynastic idea and how deeply he abhorred the spirit of democracy was revealed throughout the whole course of his life, and in his conversations with me he frequently gave expression to views which disclosed how thoroughly he believed in the "divine right of kings."

I saw him shortly after Wilson's election in 1912.

"What will America ever accomplish with a professor at its head?" he asked, sneeringly. "Davis, your country will never be truly great until it becomes a monarchy!"

On another occasion he sneered at conditions in England.

"Look at England today," he remarked. "She is ruled by Lloyd George, a socialist! Why, England is virtually a republic, as bad as France! What's become of the king of England? One never hears of him anymore! Why doesn't he assert himself?" The tone of disgust with which he gave vent to these sentiments was more significant, perhaps, than the words used might imply.

"Your president is trying to overthrow me and my family from the throne of Germany by his notes," he commented bitterly, when I saw him shortly after the publication of the president's reply to the pope, "but he little understands how loyal are my people and how futile his efforts will prove. They held meetings recently all over the empire, in every city and village, and showed their allegiance to me in no uncertain way, and your president received the answer from my people that he deserved!" I wondered whether the kaiser was unaware of the fact that all these meetings had been inspired by the government and their useful agent, the press, or whether he was once again making use of his histrionic ability.

Although Germany is regarded as the cradle of socialism, to the kaiser it was a cancer which was slowly eating away the foundations of his empire and he viewed its progress with the direst misgivings.

Before the war he steadfastly refused to receive a deputation of socialists and never once gave an audience to the leaders of the socialist party in the reichstag, although the heads of committees of all the other political parties were at times received in conference.

While the reichstag was little more than a children's debating society, the growth and increasing power of the socialistic party, which was constantly clamoring for the reform vote, could not be ignored, and no doubt had a great deal to do with the militarists' anxiety not to postpone the war too long.

After mobilization was ordered, however, the kaiser decided to recede from his position somewhat, and from the balcony of the palace in Berlin, in front of which an enormous crowd had gathered, he declared significantly: "I recognize no parties. We are now all Germans."

If anyone imagines, however, that his kowtowing to the socialists in this instance was evidence of a permanent change of heart, he little appreciates how deeply rooted is the kaiser's abhorrence of socialism and democracy. Indeed, one of the principal things the kaiser hoped to accomplish by prosecuting the war to a triumphant conclusion was the blow it would deal to socialistic progress. He felt that victory would make his army the idol of the people and that their monarch would shine in the reflected glory of their martial achievements. A successful war, he believed, would set socialism back a hundred years.

Certain it is the war brought no change in the kaiser's personal habits. Even to curry favor with the socialistic element he never unbent to the slightest degree in his outward display of kingly attributes. In all his career the German people had never seen their kaiser other than in his royal uniform, and at all military parades or reviews he always rode a white horse, that he might be most conspicuous, and bore the royal mace which his ancestors had carried centuries before him. With the death struggle between medieval monarchy and democracy raging about him the kaiser was determined to yield not a tittle of his prerogatives. His automobile still made its coming known by its distinctive "tade-tada-ta-ta" and the royal palaces were maintained in all their accustomed pomp.

But while the kaiser's armies were triumphant in the field, the principle which he was combating was everywhere gaining ground. On March 15, 1917, the czar abdicated and Russia, whose autocratic form of government had long been the envy of the German aristocracy, became a republic!

"The downfall of the Russian empire was brought about by England because she feared that the czar was about to make a separate peace," the kaiser commented to me. "As a matter of fact, however, neither the czar nor his government ever approached us on that subject, and when England overthrew the Russian monarchy she defeated her very purpose. With the czar on the throne Russia would probably have gone on fighting us."

Although the kaiser bore no particular love for the czar, whom he was fighting, he had no desire to convert the empire into a democracy, and his bitterness toward England for what he thought was her part in the establishment of the Russian republic was very pronounced.

When, a few months later, the abdication of the czar was followed by the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, the kaiser sustained another blow which hurt him more than the defeat of one of his armies would have done.

"They are trying to force their rotten form of democratic government on Greece," he declared fiercely. "The way they have treated my poor sister, the queen of Greece, is a shame and a disgrace. They talk about our invasion of Belgium; but their actions in Greece are infinitely worse. I have studied the English people for twenty-five years, and they always try to cover their acts with religion and the talk of benefits to civilization and humanity, but, hypocrites that they are, they continue to grab all they can get their hands on just the same!"

The fact that Greece had a treaty with Serbia which required her to take up arms if Serbia were attacked and that she had failed to meet her obligations in that respect was naturally of no significance to the kaiser, to whom treaties were but scraps of paper.

The keynote of the kaiser's military program lay in the fact that he realized that it was necessary for him to win in order to hold his throne. I feel quite sure that if the allies were willing to concede to Germany all the territory she has conquered—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Roumania, Russia and part of France, and restore all her colonies, upon condition that the kaiser step down from the throne, he would reject the proposition without a moment's hesitation.

"Your country would like to make a republic out of Germany," he commented, "a republic like France, perhaps, going down and down all the time—a country ruled by lawyers!" And he mentioned half a dozen of the great French statesmen who were members of the legal profession. "It's a sad thing for a country when it gets into the hands of the lawyers. France and Italy are already controlled by them, and America and England are rapidly following their example!"

The kaiser regarded the German people as his own property to do with as he liked. When I referred to the "German people" in conversation he would delicately correct me by referring in his reply to "my people." When, for instance, I said on one occasion, "I understand, your majesty, that the German people are anxious for peace," he answered, "Yes, Davis, my people are strongly in favor of peace, but they want a German peace—no allied peace!"

He believed that just as the universe is ruled by God so should the earth be dominated by an earthly ruler and that God had selected him for the task. To displace him in favor of a republican form of government, to substitute a ruler elected by the people for a monarch designated by God was in his opinion the basest sort of sacrilege, and the unfortunate part of it all was that the majority of his people coincided with him. They preferred to be ruled by a hand of iron rather than to rule themselves. Some day they may be awakened to the blessings of self-government, but up to the present time they have not shown the slightest indication that they would prefer to rule than be ruled, and because they submit so willingly to the kaiser's domination he has become obsessed with the idea that the rest of the world should follow suit.

CHAPTER VII.

The Japanese.

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war the expectation was that Japan's power would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her I don't know, I do know, however, that prospect of a Japanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worries us.

The day England declared war against Germany, August 5, 1914, the Prince von Pless called to see me professionally.

"There will be two wars fought," he said, oracularly. "The present one, by which we shall gain control of the continent of Europe forever, and then a war with the yellow races, in which we shall probably have your country to assist us!"

That this opinion was more or less general in Germany may account for the fact that from the time war was declared until August 23, 1914, when Japan declared war against Germany, the Japanese residents in Berlin were made the subject of the most sickening attentions. It was reported that Japan was going to attack Russia, and the Germans could not do enough to show their newly born admiration for the yellow race which they had hitherto so deeply despised. The Japs were carried through the streets on the shoulders of the populace and kissed and cheered wherever they appeared in public.

And then Japan declared war against Germany! Instantly there was a wild demonstration in the streets of Berlin, which would have resulted most disastrously for the Japs who had so recently been hailed as friends but for the astonishing fact that every single Jap had succeeded in getting away from Berlin before the news of Japan's entry into the war became generally known.

In the absence of Japanese upon which to vent their spleen, the Germans did everything they could to make life miserable for those who resembled Japs. The few Chinese who were there were terribly treated either because they were taken for Japs or because they were of the same race. The Siamese minister, Prince Traidos, who was one of my patients, told me that when his wife and children went out on the streets the crowds followed them and jeered, referring to the Japanese as monkeys and using other opprobrious epithets. They even went so far as to spit in Princess Traidos' face, and the minister finally decided to send her and the children to Switzerland, although he himself remained at his post.

I saw the kaiser shortly after the Japanese declaration of war, and he was very bitter against the United States because of that development

Continued Next Week.

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Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods.
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Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 35c
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Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$16 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.
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F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 368, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 289, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree 2d second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 93, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 35, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICH, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 18, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. M. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays, meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

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State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank F. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

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Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
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Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
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Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holder, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk—H. D. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
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Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—H. P. Yerdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berkhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennie Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
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Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.

Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. H. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Tull.
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Collector—R. C. Gleason.
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Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tull.
Borough Solicitor—E. L. Keenan.

CORYVILLE

Visitors From Kane Were Pleasantly Entertained Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Irons were recent business visitors in Eldred.

Cecil Burgess of Coleville was a guest of Miss Bertha McGuire last Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Fairchild was in Eldred a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Floyd Trank.

Mrs. Nellie Tyler, daughter, Florence, Mrs. Anna Rice and son, Donald were in Portville, N. Y., Friday.

Mrs. Georgia Smith was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Allen Irons, Friday.

C. D. Comes of Smethport was in ... business mission.

... visitors, Monday.

Arthur Wilson, who is drilling near Crosby was home with his family over Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy Kent of Portville, N. Y., was a weekend visitor of Mrs. Lucina Cory.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Parker of Wrights Corners were guests of the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sparks, over Sunday.

Elmira Connors, Hildus Anderson, Mabel Anderson, Anna Colegrove, Alsot Anderson, Harold Anderson, Stewart Magnuson and Harry Renn, motored down from Kane, last Friday evening, and were entertained at the home of Miss Edna Rees. Miss Rees served dainty refreshments and the young people had a jolly good time.

BUSH HILL

Frosts Damage Crops In This Elevated Locality.

The frosts we have been having for the past week has done a lot of damage to the crops in this place which is very discouraging to the farmers.

Miss Marie Hooley and Agnes March called on Miss Nellie Smith Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Jane VanSickles was in Smethport on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moore and children of Port Allegany called at the home of Thos Smith Saturday evening.

Mrs. Fritz Krupp, little son Fredrick and sister Miss Nellie Smith were Smethport shoppers Saturday evening.

You Get Associated Press Dispatches of the War Daily and Up-to-the-Minute in the Olean Evening Herald For Sale at F. J. Nichols Smethport

New Fall Hats.

REASONABLE PRICES
Considering everything.

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ELDRED

Five Generations of Fighters—Block Factory Will Run Another Year.

M. G. Dennis of Bradford, reports that he is of a family of fighters for five generations. Bijar Knapp, his great grandfather, (grandmother Dennis' father) who lived at Eldred, this county, was a member of the Revolutionary army. Nathan Dennis, his grandfather, who lived at Eldred and for years conducted the half-way house between Smethport and Olean, N. Y., and his grandfather Captain Crandall (his mother's father) who lived on the old plank road between Olean and Ceres, he and grandfather Dennis were both in the 1812 war.

George T. Dennis, father of M. G. Dennis was in the Civil war, with General Sherman's army to the sea at the close of the war M. G. Dennis was in the Civil War with General U. S. Grant's army, in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., until the end of the war, April 9th, 1865.

On Thursday last, September 12th, H. B. Dennis, No. 157 Kennedy street, this county and Fred R. Dennis, No. 719 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, sons of M. G. Dennis, registered for service in the present war, completing the five generations.—Bradford Star Record.

Last week Dennis Delaney struck a small sliver into his right little finger. He did not think much of it until later the finger began to swell and later he went to Olean where Dr. Mountain pronounced it a bad case of blood poisoning. The infection has been checked and it is believed that he will get out of it without any serious results.

Lewis Zwirnbaum received a telegram from his son Samuel, who went over seas last March, that he has returned to the United States, and is now in Washington, but that he is to have a seven day's furlough and will be in Eldred, tomorrow for a visit. He is now a major in the army.

The last block factory at Indian Creek, will continue work one more year at its present location, which will make six years; in all that it has done business there. It was estimated that it would take at least seven years to complete the work. They have beaten it out by one year. The business has been conducted by Hicky & Murphy, of Ellicotville, N. Y., up until this year but the coming season will be run by Odell and Eddy, of Arcade, N. Y.. The management of the plant will be under the supervision of Walter Potter, as heretofore. The product of the factory is being shipped as fast as made, and where it used to take six months to kilndry the lasts they are now shipped and dried within two or three months. The demand from the shoe manufacturers is big and the war has made it impossible to wait for the product as before. This business affords a lot of team work during the fall and winter months and they pay good wages, but they clean up a lot of timber, getting our their finished product, much of which is used for fire wood. A lot of it will fill the place of gas here this winter, among the local people.—Eagle.

LA FAYETTE

Didn't Have a Hot House—Lost Prize.

Miss Jessie Hazadorn of Rochester is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. O Hazadorn.

Miss Emma Boyle of Bradford spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wendeville.

Miss Anderson spent the weekend at her home in Bradford.

Master Carl Anderson and Vernie Black spent a couple of days last week as Custer guests of Mrs. Jno. O'Neill.

Mrs. Minnie Webb has returned to Bradford after a few days visit with her mother here.

Mr. A. Walker was in Jewett one day last week.

J. R. Beeman was in Bradford Monday.

We are greatly disappointed over the results of the Grange Booth at the Fair. No. chairman could have better exhibits than sister Anderson did in her booth but perhaps if we had a hot house in our midst we should have done better but "we should worry" The merit was there nevertheless.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. BOYD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MT. JEWETT, McKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payments, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HAMLIN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
or F. D. Gallup, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
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FOR SALE.

A six-year old bay mare, harness and buggy. Zetto Tyler, Phone 4R31. Adv36w4.

PORT ALLEGANY

Family Reunion Held—Remarkable Egg on Exhibition.

A family reunion was celebrated Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mrs. S. Garthwait on South Pearl Street in honor of her mother, Mrs. Meade, who is now 97 years old. All members of her family now living were present except one son, Arthur, who lives in Arkansas.

Mrs. Meade, can boast of one thing which we doubt if anyone else can. That is, that she has two branches in her family with five generations each. Her oldest son, William, has five generations and her daughter, Mrs. Garthwait, five generations all living on one street in Port Allegany, as follows; Hannah Mead, Sophia Garthwait, Cora Wallace, Gertrude Holcomb and Phyllis Holcomb, one year old.

All members of both families were expected to be at the reunion and have their pictures taken, but one member from Bradford was unable to attend. Mrs. Meade has lost one son and one daughter, but the daughters family were well represented, as all her grown children, two boys and a girl were present.

Four children, seven grandchildren six great grandchildren and three great great grand children were present at this gathering.

A remarkable egg is on exhibition at the Studholme Drug Store, showing a dove with an olive branch. The egg was laid by a black minorca hen belonging to Charles Cook on the Brooklynside, on Wednesday. The dove is in brown and the olive branch in green. Some say this betokens an early ending of the war, while others claim it is only a clever piece of camouflage.

Peter Leffler had a narrow escape Tuesday afternoon between five and six o'clock at the Pennsylvania Freight Depot. He had backed in at the depot for some goods when he noticed an engine coming. In tryng to drive away the wheel of his wagon was caught in the rails and broken off. The engine stopped just in time to miss hitting the team.

Dean Conner of Camp Morrison arrived in town Saturday evening for a few days visit a his home here. He was accompanied by Miss Leta Ellithrope of Williamsport. Dean is business manager of "The Airman," a monthly magazine published for the soldiers at Camp Morrison.

A birthday surprise was given in honor of Miss Emma Simar at the home of Mrs. A. M. Selden on Monday evening. A delightful time was spent and Miss Simar was the recipient of many tokens of esteem.—Reporter-Argus.

CROSBY

Left for Chambersburg to Attend School—Personal Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wilcox were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Kilcoin of Instanter last week.

Miss Harriett Landon of Smethport spent Sunday at her home in Crosby.

Mrs. Fred Kane of Colegrove joined the Pocahontas lodge last Thursday.

Milford Marsh and Earnest Davis were Crosby visitors Sunday.

Miss Hazel Wilcox spent Sunday at her home in Crosby.

Willard Roundsville of Smethport was calling on Miss Hazel Wilcox Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Simmons and children are visiting his parents in Keating Summit.

Mrs. Clark Wilcox spent part of this week at Mrs. John Kilverns at Instanter.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvens were in Crosby last week tuning pianos.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wilcox were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Maude Wilcox Sunday.

Miss Mary Gallup left Tuesday morning for Chambersburg where she will attend school the coming year, her mother Mrs. Gallup accompanied her.

IN MEMORY OF JACOB HENDRICKSON.

A dear brother from us has gone. A voice we loved is still. A place is vacant in our homes that never can be filled.

God in his wisdom has recalled a boon his life has given, altho the body mouldith here. We trust the soul is in heaven.

Mrs. Jane McBride.

adv.39w1***

CHANGE IN P. S. & N. TIME TABLE

Effective Sunday September 29th, 1918

The Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Co. will change their Passenger Service as follows:—

Train No 11—for Hazelhurst, Clermont and St. Marys will leave Smethport 5:08 p. m. instead of 5:20 p. m. No change in other train.

adv39w1.

FOR SALE.

Gray mare, 6 years old, weight 1300. Call or write Frank Ripley, Smethport, R. D. 4. adv.38w2**

Subscribe for the MINER.

DONATIONS TO CROSBY RED CROSS FOR AUGUST.

Anderson, Oscar	3.00
Benson, C. M.	1.00
Bloomster, Frank	2.00
Bayer, G. F.	2.00
Bloomster, Chas.	2.00
Cleveland, W. C.	2.00
Cleveland, J. A.	2.00
Chandler, I. W.	3.00
Dinges, Chas	2.00
Dillon, J.	2.00
Dunn, James	3.00
Emig, N. A.	1.00
German, H. G.	5.00
Grinolds, Mart.	2.00
Gallup, W. H.	10.00
Hendrickson, Walter	2.00
Hendrickson, Wm.	3.00
Heidelmann, Mrs. B. W.	5.00
Heidelmann Chem. Co.	100.00
Johnson, Oscar	3.00
Lathrope, H. B. Jr.	3.00
Lord, Herman	1.00
Marsh, Floyd	3.00
McCullom, Geo.	2.00
McGowan, C. A.	2.00
Newcomb, Frank	2.00
Shelarder, Harry	3.00
Timmerman, Harry	2.00
Whitelaw, Edmond	1.00
Winslow, S. L.	1.00
Hulet, W. A.	.50
Pixley, Earl	1.00
Lathrope, H. Sr.	2.00
Grinolds, F.	1.00
Wilcox, L.	1.00
Chris, P.	1.00
Marsh, E.	1.00
Newcomb, E.	1.00
Donation	25.00
Sunday School Class	8.05
	213.55

NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION.

Additional information is given out by the War Industries Board at Washington on the subject of non-war construction. Architects, contractors, builders, real estate operators, building exchanges, municipalities and all other interested in building projects are asked to patriotically cooperate with the government to the end that building operations of every character not contributing directly or indirectly to winning the war may be deferred until after the war. Non-war building projects specified included moving picture and other theatres, garages, hotels, clubs, churches, school, hospitals, factories, warehouses, city improvements, farm buildings, silos, drainage, water supplies, homes, apartment houses and all other construction work not embraced within the five excepted classes. These excepted classes are as follows, contract work with War or Navy Department, Shipping Emergency Fleet Corporation, Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau of Department of Labor or the United States Housing Corporation. 2. Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, $2500.00. 3. Roadways, buildings and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration. 4. Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metals and ferro-alloy materials and production (but not refining) or mineral oil and of natural gas." 5. Public Highway improvements and street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council. No building project not falling within one of the foregoing five excepted classes shall be undertaken without a permit. Further information on this subject may be obtained from H. E. Allen, Bradford, Dennis Davis, Kane, C. R. Bagley, Mt. Jewett, Chas McKean, Smethport, Andy Anderson, Port Allegany, M. P. Blakesley, Eldred or Fred H. Hungiville, Smethport, (Chairman) the Council of Defense Committee having this matter in charge for the county.

FARMERS VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herzog were Bradford visitors Thursday.

Wilma Smith of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Derby are spending a few days with the formers father J. J. Smith of Limestone, N. Y.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. D. W. Berby last Thursday and was quite a success, twenty-seven being present, and officers were elected.

Wilma Smith spent the weekend with her aunt Mrs. M. L. Bartlett of Colegrove.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

—The many friends of F. C. Sartwell are pleased to see him out again after his severe illness. Mr. Sartwell is slowly but surely regaining his health.

—The Misses Lois and Hazel Green entertained the Cononada Camp Fire Girls and their guardian, Miss Carrie A. Day, at their home on King street Tuesday evening. A light lunch was served.

—At St. Bernard's church in Bradford last Sunday a class of 404 members received the sacrament of confirmation which was administered by Right Rev. John Mark Gannon, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Erie.

MT. JEWETT

Young Soldier Killed—Entered Government Service.

Walter P. Johnson, of Company H, 317th Infantry, is the second of Mt. Jewett's sons to yield his life serving with Uncle Sam for the cause of democracy. The young man's mother, Mrs. Ella C. Johnson, received official notification from the War Department last Monday of the death of her son on August 15. On Tuesday September 10, Sergeant W. P. Johnson was included in a casualty list of the Philadelphia North American. A Pittsburgh paper, publishing the same casualty, gave the address as Jeannetta, Pa., which fact, coupled with the absence at that time of notice from the War Department, led to the belief that the casualty was not of Mt. Jewett. The deceased was 21 years of age, and formerly a glass worker. He was inducted into the service at Smethport April 3, with a contingent of 30 men from this district, including two other local boys, George F. Burns and Victor R. Lantz, both now in France. The contingent entrained for Camp Lee, Va., April 4. Besides the late soldier's mother, four sisters and five brothers survive.

Miss Kelley, eighth grade teacher, left Monday for Washington to assume a government position. Mrs. Ed. McMahon has filled the vacancy at the school.

Miss Bertha Swanson left Monday to accept a government position at Washington. She has been teaching third grade at the local school, and is replaced by Miss Ruth Cleveland.

Mrs. A. J. Dickson has sold her farm to a Mr. Peterson of Virginia, the new owner taking possession last Tuesday. Mrs. Dickson and daughter Pauline will leave Saturday for Chicago.

William Beesicker, who sustained serious injuries as the result of a fall a couple of weeks ago, died at his residence on East Main street, Thursday, September 19, 1918. He is survived by his wife and large family who mourn his loss. Mr. Beesicker had served as high constable for a number of years and always was a faithful, just exponent of the law, winning the confidence and respect of the public who sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon interment in Bridgeview cemetery.—Herald.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to exend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends who performed deeds of kindness and to all those who offered their assistance during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. Mary Boyer and children. adv39w1.

SUMMER SHOES FOR ALL.

This store can fit the whole family for all occasions in the line of footwear. Work or play, dress or for everyday wear we have the proper shoe for men, women and children.
Let us show you.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

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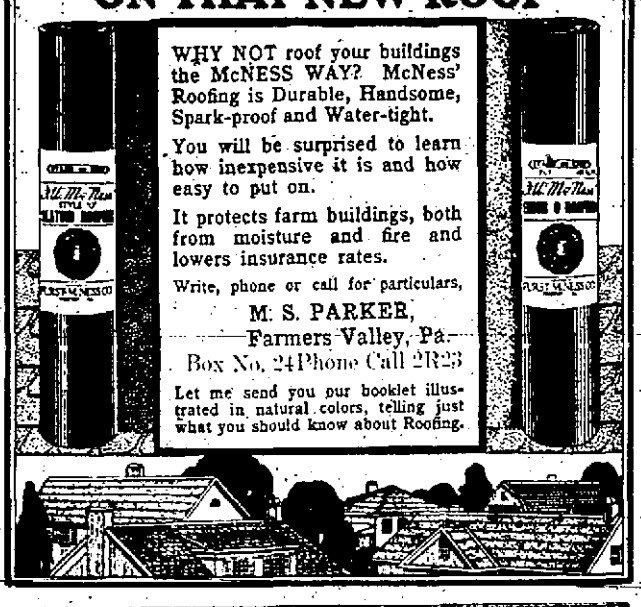
HONEST, HUSTLERS.
To travel and sell
F. W. McNESS.
SANATARY MEDICINES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, STOCK REMEDIES, BRUSHES, COFFEE, AND ROOFING.
GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.

LET ME SAVE YOU MONEY ON THAT NEW ROOF



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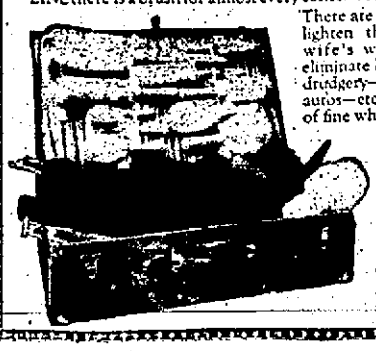

There are brushes to lighten the housewife's work and eliminate household drudgery—others for dairymen—for autos—etc., as well as an extensive line of fine white brushes for innumerable personal purposes.

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Farmers Valley, Pa.
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